

'Storm of the Century' Batters the Eastern U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — One of the worst winter storms of the century struck the Eastern United States during the weekend, killing as many as 67 people, closing highways and airports, and leaving millions without electricity.

In its timing, size and destructive power, the storm conveyed majesty as well as a sense of history. It arrived a week before spring on the anniversary of one of the nation's worst storms: the Blizzard of 1888, a three-day onslaught that left 400 people dead.



Pedestrians making their way through the snow in Manhattan on Sunday after a storm blanketed New York and other cities.

The storm, which developed over the Gulf of Mexico on Friday and barreled up the coast Saturday and Sunday with blinding snow, driving sleet and winds that sometimes exceeded 100 miles per hour (160 kilometers per hour), virtually shut down the East Coast.

Thousands of passengers were stranded around the country and abroad as the storm forced the closing of airports in Boston, New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Atlanta and in dozens of smaller cities.

A spokesman for President Bill Clinton said assessment teams were calculating the damage and would have a rough national figure in 24 to 48 hours. The presidential spokesman, George Stephanopoulos, said that the president would not rule out visiting the hardest-hit areas.

He said Florida, which was struck by about 50 tornadoes, was the only state so far to request federal disaster assistance. The highest death tolls were in Florida, with 18; Pennsylvania, with 14; Alabama, with 7; New York, with 6; and North Carolina and Georgia, with 4 each.

In the Boston area the storm was compared to a 1978 blizzard that paralyzed the city for four days. Up to 2 feet (60 centimeters) of snow fell, and 30 inches or more was expected in parts of New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine.

The New York area's three major airports — LaGuardia, Kennedy and Newark — closed for more than 24 hours on Saturday and Sunday. The airports were expected to reopen late Sunday.

In other cities, air traffic tentatively resumed. Boston's Logan Airport and Philadelphia's International Airport reopened early on Sunday, and in Washington, Dulles and National airports began reopening in the afternoon, but there were not many flights.

In Atlanta, Delta Air Lines said it had resumed limited flights on Sunday morning from its major hub at the city's international airport. It had canceled about 1,000 flights nationwide Saturday.

Subway and bus services were operating normally in New York and Washington, but the streets were unusually deserted for a Sunday as the National Weather Service warned that the storm was "not over yet."

In Manhattan, winds gusting to 70 miles per hour rattled skyscrapers on Saturday, popping out windows in one midtown office building, forcing the police to close 57th Street, and virtually paralyzing transportation on many streets and bridges.

Rain followed by cold turned the snow on New York City's streets into "rock-hard piles of ice," Sanitation Commissioner Emily Lloyd said. The task now, she added, is "not just carrying it away" but "chipping and carrying it away."

Residents of beachfront sections of New York City and Long Island were evacuated from their homes overnight as high tides brought flooding.

North Carolina suffered the heaviest snowfall, up to 3 feet in some areas. In West Virginia winds caused drifts of up to 14 feet. Winds of 100 miles per hour were recorded, early Sunday at Key West, on the extreme southern tip of Florida, and in North Carolina, while New York state was swept by 60-mile-per-hour winds.

States of emergency were declared in Maine, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Maryland, Georgia, Virginia and Florida. Meteorologists said the storm rivaled summer hurricanes with its extremely low atmospheric pressure.

See STORM, Page 4

G-7 Promises Early Aid Package to Boost Yeltsin

Amount, Still to Be Set, Could Include Direct Help for Unemployed

By Paul Blustein Washington Post Service

HONG KONG — In an emergency show of support for President Boris N. Yeltsin, officials of the world's richest countries met Sunday with one of his top lieutenants and said a fresh aid package for Russia would be forthcoming in a matter of weeks.

The amount and form of the aid have not been decided, according to officials of the Group of Seven major industrialized nations. But they said they were concentrating on ways to assist hard-pressed Russians directly, possibly with a fund for people who lose their jobs as the country restructures its economic system.

The developments reflected deep concern in the West about the political crisis in Moscow that is threatening to undermine Mr. Yeltsin's power and his plan to shift Russia's economy to a free market. President Bill Clinton and other world leaders have rallied behind Mr. Yeltsin against conservatives who are seeking to thwart his economic reforms and strip him of authority.

In Russia's current convulsions, the issue boils down to legitimacy. Page 5.

President Clinton does not foresee any delay in his summit meeting with Yeltsin. Page 5.

Because of the urgency of the situation, officials said, the aid package will almost certainly be unveiled well before the G-7 summit meeting scheduled for early July in Tokyo. The most likely venue, they said, is an extraordinary meeting of G-7 foreign and finance ministers and their Russian counterparts. The G-7 comprises the United States, Japan, Britain, Germany, Italy, Canada and France.

"There is a general sense of the need to provide concrete and visible support for the reform effort, on a rapid timetable," said one participant in the three-day meetings of the G-7, which ended Sunday.

At a press conference, the meeting chairman, Deputy Foreign Minister Koichiro Matsuura of Japan, was circumspect. "We have reaffirmed the determination of our leaders to support Russia's reforms in this critical phase," he said, adding that "we have to bring back what we have discussed here to our capitals" before anything specific can be decided.

Privately, officials said, the only question is what size and shape the package will take. One official said that Mr. Yeltsin's government would not "come away empty-handed" from its meetings with the G-7, but he added that it was not yet clear how the amount would compare with the \$24 billion pledged to Moscow last year.

Appearing with Mr. Matsuura at the press conference, Boris G. Fyodorov, a Russian deputy prime minister, pronounced himself "quite satisfied" with his discussions, and voiced his preference for aid that would demonstrably help ordinary Russians.

"For us the amounts are not so important, and we are not asking for very substantial amounts," he said. "But what is important is that national financial assistance is well targeted, well timed, that it's visible, so that people feel that this contribution really helped."

The emphasis on aid that will be visible to ordinary Russians is a new element in the efforts by the G-7 to bolster the forces of reform in Russia.

See G-7, Page 4

After Debacle, Russian Leader Weighs Options

MOSCOW — Barely pausing for a backhanded rejection of President Boris N. Yeltsin's final bid for a national referendum on who should govern Russia, the Congress of People's Deputies has concluded a four-day rout of the president and dispersed for another three months.

Abandoning even the pretense of national unity that they made at previous sessions, the 1,000 or so deputies left Saturday with a statement to the nation that harshly criticized the president and his reforms and left little doubt that the confrontation would only worsen.

Voting Mr. Yeltsin with special powers, the statement declared, "produced no positive results." His economic reforms "backfired against a majority of the people" and his decrees "have continuously violated the fundamental law of the country."

His every initiative repelled by lopsided voting margins, Mr. Yeltsin did not show up on the final day after stalking out on Friday, and made no immediate statement.

In the aftermath of the congress, assessments of its consequences varied, but none was bright for Mr. Yeltsin. Though polls confirmed that he remained far more popular than the congress, he seemed unable to break through the growing arrogance of its majority.

For now, to be sure, the president was left with his basic powers largely intact. But it seemed certain that at the next session, now pushed back from April to June, he would come under renewed attack.

There were reports that Mr. Yeltsin was preparing an address to the nation. But Saturday, his press service said only that the president was "estimating the situation which has shaped up as a result of decisions taken at the 8th Congress of Russian People's Deputies and will voice his opinion on the issue in due time."

Without the legal right to call a referendum on his own, Mr. Yeltsin's last resort was a referendum on his own. Mr. Yeltsin's last resort was a referendum on his own. Mr. Yeltsin's last resort was a referendum on his own.

See RUSSIA, Page 4

In the Thick of It, Awe and Anxiety

By Francis X. Clines New York Times Service

NEW YORK — New York City was blizzard-bound and humbled as the storm hobbled locomotion and muffled life with awesome relentlessness.

"It's the end of the world," Robert Gill estimated playfully, watching children use a de-lining door as a makeshift bobsled in Queens. Other residents of the borough's southern lowlands worried more openly that the disaster of last December's rainstorm would be repeated before the weekend ended.

"I got a fire going and my fingers were crossed," Fran Girace said as the storm lashed in from Jamaica Bay. Elsewhere, officials opened emergency centers, shutting low-lying bridges and evacuating dikehards from beachfront housing.

Wind gusts in excess of 90 miles per hour pushed automobiles off roads while the city's elevated subway tracks clogged with dancing spindrifts of snow. As the fall deepened and became lacquered with sleet, main roads slickened and even plows were getting stuck.

Emergency shelters were largely empty as people preferred to hunker down where they were.

The blizzard provided most people a sense of basic snugness at watching from the window during a weekend; others coped with growing anxiety that basic utility services and food supplies would be sharply cramped before the storm was finished.

For Greg Frye, a student from Bentley College near Boston trying to cut through the storm and enjoy a college break down South, the blizzard offered a singular moment of "triumph" when "his airplane flight disappeared through the blinding wall of flakes, and then suddenly pulled up from the runway at New York's Kennedy Airport.

"It was very, very scary," Mr. Frye said after the landing. The area's airports closed at mid-morning Saturday, stranding students bound for spring break.

"We were thinking sun," said Nicole Gregor, a 21-year-old senior at the State University of New York at Plattsburgh, part of a group whose Miami flight from New York was canceled.

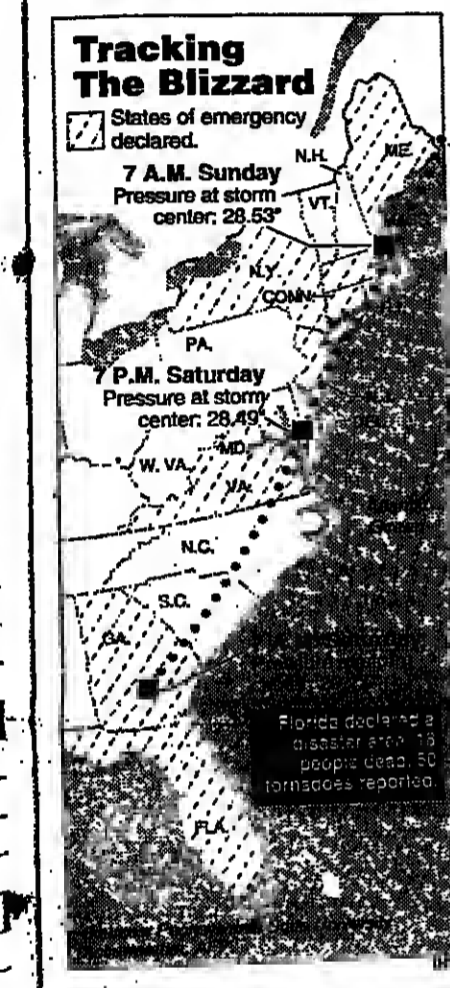
On Long Island, Ellen Dierenfeld, a nutritionist at the Bronx Zoo, was skiing. "I love this stuff," she said, welcoming each flake as the blizzard matched her enthusiasm with its own steady frenzy.

The outdoor concerns of the storm ranged from mundane snow shoveling to more frantic labors by residents of Sea Gate, an oceanfront enclave in Brooklyn. They piled still more sandbags at the most threatened parts of the seawall by their homes that were damaged by the December storm.

"Just admit, Stanley, you're thinking about how this could be the big one," said Barbara Behar, a resident shouting through the slanting snowfall to her neighbor, Stanley Ferber, a member of the Sea Gate Association, whose home was ringed by angry ocean tides last December.

"Everything is under control," Mr. Ferber insisted more hopefully than definitively as he looked out at the sea.

See SNOW, Page 4



Poll Reveals Concern About EC Security

By Barry James International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Nearly half of the citizens across the European Community are concerned about the EC's security in the light of developments in Yugoslavia and the former Soviet Union, according to an IHT/CNN International opinion poll.

Of the more than 1,000 Europeans questioned, 14 percent said they were "not at all" confident about the Community's security in the next few years and 34 percent said they were "not very" confident. Only one in 10 said he or she felt very assured about the Community's security.

The lack of confidence was most prevalent in Greece, Italy, Spain and Portugal.

Only a small majority of the Europeans questioned said that they thought that the Community had enough strength collectively to prevent aggression from a non-EC country.

An overwhelming majority of Europeans, an average of 90 percent, said the Community had a moral obligation toward peacekeeping in Eastern and Western Europe. But there was considerable ambivalence as to whether the EC nations should cooperate more closely in defense matters.

Thirty-eight percent said defense should be the responsibility of individual nations rather than being decided by the Community. When asked more specifically, however, whether the EC countries should eventually merge their armed forces to create a single military force, 65 percent of the respondents said they agreed with this idea. This rose to 70 percent in Germany and France, which have already formed a joint army corps.

The British, who have traditionally looked to a close defense arrangement with the United States, were far less enthusiastic about military cooperation with the rest of Europe.

The Maastricht treaty on European union, which still awaits ratification in Denmark and Britain, envisages greater military cooperation among EC members.

In spite of the mixed views about European defense cooperation, a majority in all countries, an average of 76 percent, said the North Atlantic

See POLL, Page 5

U.S. Sees 'Danger' in North Korean Shift

By Paul F. Horvitz International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The United States plans a major diplomatic effort to reverse North Korea's announced withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and is studying other unspecified options, Defense Secretary Les Aspin said Sunday.

Mr. Aspin provided no details of the U.S. initiative, which is likely to involve the United Nations Security Council.

"This is a serious deal, this is a serious proposition," Mr. Aspin said in a television interview. Using a basketball analogy, he said the United States was mounting "a full-court press" to "see if we can't get the North Koreans to change their policy."

North Korea, which signed the treaty in 1985, said Friday that it was pulling out to protest current joint military exercises by the United States and South Korea. North Korea termed the exercises a rehearsal for nuclear war.

The United States and its allies have sought for months to gain assurances from Pyongyang that it will open its facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency, facilities the West believes are processing nuclear fuels.

North Korean officials were reportedly presented with surveillance evidence several weeks ago that strongly suggested the capacity to produce enough plutonium for a bomb.

Mr. Aspin said Sunday that there were conflicting opinions within the U.S. intelligence

community about whether North Korea had the capacity, or would soon have it, to quickly assemble an atomic bomb. U.S. officials have said, however, that a sophisticated research facility exists in the North and they have viewed it with alarm for many months.

The former secretary of state, Lawrence S. Eagleburger, told Congress last week that he believed North Korea had already built a nuclear weapon. And the director of central intelligence, R. James Woolsey Jr., said last month that there was a "real possibility" that the North had produced enough fuel to make a bomb.

Mr. Aspin said Sunday that the situation was

See KOREA, Page 4

In Edgy Israel, More Go Out Armed

By Clyde Haberman New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Leon Blum left his apartment in northern Jerusalem on Sunday with a 9mm pistol on his hip, just as the country's police chief had urged Israelis to do. Then he went to the Magnum \$8 gun shop in downtown Jerusalem, bought a box of bullets and stepped into the store's firing range for target practice.

"You carry a gun now because you're aware of the internal lack of security in the country," said Mr. Blum, who immigrated from Britain 12 years ago when he was 20, from Britain 12 years ago when he was 20, from Britain 12 years ago when he was 20.

"Not that it's going to prevent something that was meant to happen. It just gives you a different way to respond. Mr. Blum's mild manner suggests that he is

no would-be Rambo. But like many people here these days, he is looking over his shoulder a lot after a wave of shootings and stabbings by Arabs that has left five Israelis dead this month in Israel and its occupied territories. And like many, he is keeping his eyes more intently on the hands of every Palestinian he passes.

Sunday morning, two Arab workers were standing outside his home, waiting to move furniture out of another apartment. It was a perfectly innocent scene. "But I asked them what they were doing there," Mr. Blum said. "Normally, I don't do that. And I told my wife to lock the door. Normally, I don't do that either."

It would be a vast overstatement to describe Israel as having panicked over the most

recent killings, whose countrywide total for the past half-month does not equal the murder toll on an average day in New York City. Children walked to school Sunday on their own, as always.

Soldiers, as always, clustered at major intersections to wave down rides to their army camps, ignoring pleas from their parents that this common practice is too dangerous and suppressing their own fears after a soldier's bullet-riddled body was found on Friday alongside the main Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway.

Routines have not suddenly stopped, but death has come calling often enough lately to trigger uncommon appeals for Israelis to

See GUNS, Page 4

Aspin Sees Military Role in Bosnia

WASHINGTON (AFP) — U.S. troops will be needed in Bosnia if an accord is reached, but the number can be relatively small if the factions abide by the cease-fire, Defense Secretary Les Aspin said Sunday.

He said Americans would accept only limited U.S. involvement in a multinational force. But if the factions "are really tired of the shooting then the number of forces that you need to maintain the peacekeeping there is relatively small," he said.

Related articles, Page 5

Business/Finance

General Motors thwarted Volkswagen's effort to hire away its purchasing chief. Page 7.



GRAVE SITE — Nelson Mandela, left, African National Congress president, during a visit Sunday to Natal township, where 47 victims of Natal violence are buried.

Chinese Congress Expected to Back Younger Leaders

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

BEIJING — The National People's Congress opens its annual session Monday and is expected to amend the constitution and shuffle government leaders, part of a grand effort by Deng Xiaoping to prod China further toward a market economy.

The president, vice president and head of the congress are all expected to be replaced by much younger men. New leaders will also be installed as deputy prime ministers and government ministers, and some people from outside the Communist Party are expected to be promoted in a show of openness.

"There is going to be a major reshuffle in this congress, with more changes in the government apparatus than normal," said a Western diplomat in Beijing.

The biggest beneficiary of the congress is likely to be Jiang Zemin, the 66-year-old Communist Party general secretary. The word in Beijing, among Chinese and diplomats alike, is that Mr. Jiang probably will be given the additional post of president, replacing Yang Shangkun, 85.

They said Mr. Jiang would also be re-elected chairman of the Central Military Commission, which means he will serve simultaneously as commander-in-chief of the armed forces and head of both the government and the Communist Party. Not since Hua Guofeng was edged out of power a dozen years

ago by Mr. Deng has a single person headed all three branches of the Chinese political system.

Diplomats say one reason for Mr. Jiang's promotion is to give him an excuse to travel abroad and meet foreigners. As Communist Party leader, he can easily visit other Communist countries, but protocol makes it awkward when he wants to meet heads of government.

With the collapse of communism in Europe, Mr. Jiang was largely grounded. This was frustrating for him, as he is an accomplished linguist who delights in showing off his English, Russian, Romanian and a bit of Japanese.

An Asian diplomat, noting that there are so few Communist countries left for Mr. Jiang to visit, said, "It's best if he can have a government post as well as a party one."

Vice President Wang Zhen, 85, who long favored harsh repression in the cultural sphere, died on Friday and is expected to be replaced at the congress by Rong Yiren, who has headed the nation's most prominent state-owned investment company for the last 13 years.

Mr. Rong is not a Communist Party member, and he is one of several nonparty members who will be promoted in a show of openness. But Mr. Rong and the others are all very close to the party leadership and in fact are less likely to offer dissenting views than many younger people in the party itself.



A Bombay resident, one of many doing what they could to restore order after the bombing.

New Bomb Found Near Rail Station In Bombay

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOMBAY — The police found an unexploded bomb near a railroad station in central Bombay on Sunday, two days after a series of blasts tore through the city, killing at least 250 people.

The Bombay police chief, Amarjeet Singh Sarma, said the 20-kilogram (44-pound) bomb had been planted Friday when 13 others devastated buildings in the city. He said it was made of the plastic explosive Semtex and heat-generating RDX, as well as other chemicals and grease.

"This is an important clue in our hunt for the bombers," he said, adding that the bomb had been found on a motorbike that had been left standing near the crowded Dadar railroad station. The bike was registered in the Bombay suburb of Thane, but it did not have a license plate.

The bomb was reported Sunday to the police, who then evacuated nearby buildings while they defused it.

"Now we've got this explosive, we can find out from where it originated," the police chief said.

India called Sunday for international help in identifying those responsible for the bombings, in which 1,200 people were wounded. Investigators said the trail pointed abroad, possibly toward Pakistan, or to Tamil Tiger guerrillas in Sri Lanka.

The United News of India news agency said the government had asked help from Interpol, as well as the United States, Britain and some Middle Eastern nations.

Mr. Sarma said on Sunday that the police had arrested two people. He said that the bombing had been a carefully planned and well-financed operation, but that there was no direct link yet between the arrest of the two and the bombers.

A senior police officer involved in the investigations said the operation bore all the hallmarks of Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence agency.

But in Islamabad, a Foreign Ministry spokesman scoffed at the idea. "It's a Pavlovian reaction," he said, referring to India's frequent accusations of Pakistani troublemaking.

Because of the intensity of the blasts and the type of explosives used, other officials have speculated on a possible link with Sri Lankan Tamil guerrillas who assassinated the former Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1991.

Mr. Sarma said that the attacks appeared to be aimed at dislocating India's economy and that of Bombay, the country's business center.

"This is a kind of undeclared economic war," he said, arguing that it had no connection with Hindu-Muslim riots in December and January in which at least 700 people died in the city of 12 million people.

(Reuters, AP)

WORLD BRIEFS

UN Team Studies New Iraq Aid Pact

BAGHDAD (Reuters) — A UN team is in Iraq assessing its aid needs as part of efforts to renegotiate a relief agreement that expires at the end of the month, a UN official said Sunday.

Mohammed Zejjani, UN coordinator in Baghdad, said the legal framework governing UN relief operations in Iraq following the expiration of the current agreement was still under discussion. He said that the United Nations was considering a one-year program to replace an aid pact that runs out at the end of this month. Previous aid pacts with Baghdad have been for six months only. The current pact is for about \$200 million, almost half of which has been channeled to rebel Kurds in the north. Iraq is under stringent UN trade sanctions imposed after its August 1990 invasion of Kuwait. They bar all exports, including oil sales, and only allow imports of essential humanitarian items.

Both Sides in Angola Strife Cite Gains

LUANDA, Angola (Reuters) — Government forces and the rebel UNITA movement both claimed military victories Sunday in the country's renewed civil war.

The state radio said that government troops recaptured the northwestern oil town of Soyo after a rebel occupation of nearly two months, while UNITA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, said it had overrun Cubal, the government's forward attack base against rebel positions in the central highlands.

Military and diplomatic sources said a government offensive backed by air strikes was also under way to retake Caxito, the capital of Bengo Province, 70 kilometers (40 miles) northeast of Luanda.

French Far-Right Backers in Clashes

GARDANNE, France (Reuters) — Club-wielding supporters of the French far-right leader Jean-Marie Le Pen clashed with leftists and the police on Sunday, disrupting an election campaign visit here.

The fighting started as soon as Mr. Le Pen, head of the National Front, began an impromptu news conference in the middle of a street in Gardanne, an industrial suburb of Marseille, witnesses said.

Socialist and Communist supporters began hurling stones and shouting anti-Le Pen slogans. Youths in Mr. Le Pen's entourage responded by hitting them over the head and pushing some of them to the ground. One National Front supporter smashed a shop window with a truncheon. Four people were hurt and 14 Le Pen supporters were arrested for possession of weapons.

Militants Firebomb Church in Cairo

CAIRO (AFP) — Fifty-two people were hurt Sunday in a clash between the police and residents north of the capital after men on a mosque rooftop threw firebombs at a neighboring house of worship, authorities said.

Fighting broke out when the police sealed off Qalyub, about 40 kilometers (25 miles) north of Cairo, and conducted searches after suspected Muslim fundamentalists burned part of a Protestant church, the police said. Seven people were hurt seriously, they said, adding that six policemen had also been wounded.

The firebombing occurred after students demonstrated against Education Minister Hussein Kamel Baha Aldin, who had transferred a teacher and expelled three female students from a Qalyub high school. The students had reportedly distributed a cassette advocating violence between Muslims and Coptic Christians.

For the Record

Rescue workers poured into Futuna in the southwestern Pacific, the scene of a devastating earthquake that left three people dead and destroyed transport and communications links. About 100 rescue workers, doctors and nurses arrived on the island, part of the French overseas territory of Wallis and Futuna.

(AFP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Florida Holds 2 in Killing of Tourist

MIAMI (Reuters) — The police have arrested two teenagers in the death of a German tourist who was shot during a robbery in a Miami suburb, officials say. Jorg Schell, 39, became the fifth foreign tourist slain in Florida since December.

The recent murders and other violent crimes involving tourists have alarmed Florida officials and business owners. Tourism is Florida's chief industry, with more than 40 million visitors to the state each year, including many tourists from Canada, Britain, Germany and Latin America. Governor Lawton Chiles ordered the state last month to stop assigning special license plates to rental cars. The police say many robbers target these vehicles because their drivers are often unfamiliar with the city and carry large amounts of money.

Paris transportation controllers said Sunday that they expected normal Metro service Monday, since no valid notification of a strike had been received from train drivers. The stoppages are expected to resume Tuesday. The drivers, members of four separate trade unions, suspended the stoppages over the weekend but have given notice of continuing picket actions until March 22.

(AFP)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Hungary, Liberia.

WEDNESDAY: Ireland.

FRIDAY: Andorra, Costa Rica, Liechtenstein, Malta, Vatican City, Venezuela.

SATURDAY: Iran, Japan, Tunisia.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

Harold Cleveland, 76, Dies, Helped Shape Marshall Plan

New York Times Service

Harold van Buren Cleveland, 76, an international economist and author, died Thursday at the American Hospital in Paris. He had homes in Paris and New York.

He had suffered a stroke a week earlier, said his brother, Harlan.

Mr. Cleveland had a career in foreign affairs, with the Department of State, until he retired in 1985, with First National City Bank of New York, later Citibank, where he was a vice president and chief international economist for 20 years.

He joined the War Production Board as an industrial specialist in 1942. After the war, he and Ben T. Moore, as members of the State Department's economics bureau, wrote a report outlining a program for the economic revival of Europe.

Their study, and a parallel one from State's policy planning staff, were submitted to General George C. Marshall, the secretary of state, who drew from both programs to shape what became known as the Marshall Plan. Formally called the European Recovery Program, it was proposed by General Marshall in 1947. Mr. Cleveland helped carry it out as a deputy director in the European division of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

Judith Rothschild, 71, An Abstract Painter

Judith Rothschild, 71, an abstract painter whose works were shown internationally and who left a multimillion-dollar estate to support contemporary American artists, died March 6 of a stroke at a New York hospital. She lived in Manhattan and Wellfleet, Massachusetts.

Ms. Rothschild painted for 55 years. Her works are in the collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Guggenheim Museum, the Whitney Museum of American Art, the National Gallery in Washington and the Fogg Art Museum in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and others. Ms. Rothschild left a collection that included her paintings and major works by Mondrian, Matisse, Braucusi, Gris and Picasso.

Lord Underhill of Leyton, 75, a stalwart of the Labor Party for more than 60 years, died Friday in a hospital in Epping, near London. He joined the Labor Party in 1930 and was made a life peer in 1979.

Q&A: Vietnam's Economy and the U.S. Embargo

The collapse of the Soviet bloc forced Vietnam to intensify market-oriented reforms of its economy, withdraw forces from Cambodia and improve relations with Asian and Western nations. In Bangkok, Nguyen Di Nien, Vietnam's deputy foreign minister, discussed his country's new policy directions with Michael Richardson of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Is an end to the U.S. trade and business embargo important for Vietnam's economy?

A. Our top priority now is economic development. We have adopted a policy of free market economies. We need a lot of investment from foreign countries. That's why the U.S. embargo is one of the very big burdens for us. It inhibits investment in Vietnam, especially from international financial institutions such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the Asian Development Bank.

Q. Some American officials continue to say that Vietnam must do more to cooperate in the full and final accounting of American servicemen missing in action since the Vietnam War. Can you do more?

A. We do not want to be under pressure or conditions for normalizing relations with Washington. It is like love; it must be both-sided, not one-sided. We have done our best on the MIA issue. We have met, and will continue to meet, all reasonable requests from the U.S.

This is a humanitarian issue and we treat it as such even though we have about 300,000 of our own MIA cases and only a few remains have been recovered. We have asked the Vietnamese people to cooperate with American recovery teams to find their MIAs. We are giving full cooperation. So there is no blame on the Vietnamese side.

Q. Why then has the U.S. delayed for so long in ending the wartime chapter of its relations with Vietnam?

A. A full accounting for more than 2,200 Americans missing in the war and recovery of all the remains is impossible. The MIAs are not the real problem.

Nonetheless, we hope that the Clinton administration will take a decision to lift the embargo and normalize relations with Vietnam very soon because it is in the interests of America to do so.

There are good opportunities for American companies in Vietnam now, especially in oil exploration and development.

Q. Vietnam and China have normalized relations but there is still some tension between the two countries. Do you detect any change in China's approach to its territorial disputes with Vietnam?

A. The Chinese have said formally that they accept the principle of solving these problems by peaceful means. Recently they sent a team of experts to Hanoi to negotiate over disputed areas along our common land border in the Gulf of Tonkin, and in the Spratly and Parcel Islands. There was no result. We need more meetings.

Q. Is Vietnam happy with the way the United Nations is handling the Cambodian conflict?

A. The UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia, UNTAC, has not taken strong enough measures to get the Khmer Rouge to comply with the Paris peace agreement. It makes the situation there unstable.

Many people fear that if the Khmer Rouge remain outside the political process in Cambodia after elections scheduled for May, the civil war might continue. That would not be good for Cambodia or for neighboring countries like Vietnam, Thailand and Laos.

While this problem must ultimately be decided by the Cambodians themselves, UNTAC must play a more active role in helping the Cambodian factions to reach a settlement.

Q. There are large numbers of Vietnamese resident in Cambodia. Is Vietnam concerned that some of them are being made targets for ethnic cleansing by the Khmer Rouge?

A. That is one of our fears. There are more than 100,000 Vietnamese settlers in Cambodia. Most lived there before 1970, when Prince Norodom Sihanouk ruled the country. They are peasants and fishermen who are very poor. Only a few of the Vietnamese have come to Cambodia recently. There have been many cases of Khmer Rouge massacres of Vietnamese settlers in Cambodia. UNTAC has already taken action and strongly denounced the Khmer Rouge. So have we. But we fear they may intensify the massacres.

Q. Are there any circumstances under which Vietnam would consider intervening militarily again in Cambodia, for example to protect Vietnamese from being massacred by the Khmer Rouge?

A. We can envisage certain situations in Cambodia designed to provoke Vietnam. One would be a continuing Khmer Rouge massacre of Vietnamese settlers. Another would be Khmer Rouge attacks on, and across, the border of Vietnam and the killing of Vietnamese.

But I think in cases such as these the approach of the Vietnamese government would be to try to find a negotiated solution, not one that involved military reactions. However, if there was a violation of our border, we would have to protect our territory. That is the legitimate right of any nation.

Attacks on Tax Plan Help Keating Retain Power in Australia

New York Times Service

SYDNEY — Confounding warnings that a deep economic recession could bring his defeat, Prime Minister Paul Keating's Labor Party has held onto power in a national parliamentary election described as the most important here in a generation.

Mr. Keating and his left-of-center Labor Party appeared by Sunday night to have clinched 77 seats in the 147-member lower house, equaling its previous standing. Five seats remained doubtful. Two of them may fall to Labor.

Mr. Keating's victory was credited to his attacks on a 15 percent consumption tax proposed by John Hewson of the more conservative Liberal Party, the governing party's main opposition. But another big loser could turn out to be Queen Elizabeth II and the beleaguered British royal family.

Mr. Keating promised voters last month that if he were victorious, he would sponsor a national referendum to turn Australia into a republic, ending more than two centuries of formal ties between the British monarchy and this former colony.

If Mr. Keating gets what he wants, Australia would retain its British parliamentary style of government. But the queen would no longer be regarded as Australia's chief of state, the monarch's portrait would be removed from Australian currency, and the British Union Jack would be cut away from its position in the upper-left corner of the Australian flag.

The referendum would go beyond symbolism and the popularity of the queen and her family, since it would also encourage Australians to confront the issue of where their economic and political future rests — with the other nations of Asia and the Pacific, or with Britain and the Commonwealth.

The election on Saturday was the first that Mr. Keating had fought since he replaced former Prime Minister Bob Hawke as Labor leader in December 1991. The party won even though many Australians hold Mr. Keating personally responsible for this nation's worst economic slide since the 1930s, with unemployment now at 11 percent.

Before he became prime minister, Mr. Keating served for several years as finance minister.

The proposal to convert Australia into a republic was a compelling issue among many mainstream Labor voters, many of whom still refer to the British as "pompies," a derogatory slang term.

In his victory speech Saturday night, the prime minister, 49, made clear that he believes Australia's interests are with the economically vibrant nations of Asia, not Australia's most important trading partners.

"We see ourselves as a sophisticated trading country in Asia," Mr. Keating said. "We're located in the region with the fastest economic growth in the world. We're set up now to be in it, to exploit it, to be part of it. It offers tremendous opportunities to Australians."

Debate in the campaign centered on the economy. Of the nation's 17 million people, more than one million are unemployed, and while inflation is running at an annual rate of less than 1 percent, signs of a recovery are spotty.

Mr. Keating used his victory speech to try to reassure the country that the economy had "turned the corner — the growth will be coming through."

All 147 seats in the House of Representatives and 40 of 76 Senate seats were at stake in the election. Labor, which has controlled the government for a decade, would almost certainly have lost the election if Mr. Keating had not turned the attention of voters to the value added tax that had been proposed by Mr. Hewson.

While Mr. Hewson insisted that the value added tax would allow him to abolish other forms of taxation, Mr. Keating apparently succeeded in persuading many voters that it would increase their cost of living.

"Remember that whenever you put your hand in your pocket, Dr. Hewson's hand will be there, too," he warned. The opposition leader has a doctorate in economics from Johns Hopkins University in the United States.

Japanese Powerbroker Indicted for Tax Evasion

By T. R. Reid
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Shin Kanemaru, the one-time kingmaker who has become the symbol of Japan's recurring political funding scandals, has been indicted on charges of evading income tax on about \$1.7 million of undeclared income in 1987. Masahisa Haibara, a top aide to Mr. Kanemaru, was also indicted Saturday for failing to pay taxes on about \$430,000 of income in the same year. Saturday was the last day before the statute of limitations ran out on 1987 tax violations; both men are expected to face further tax evasion charges for later years.

Since the two were arrested and held without bail earlier this month, Japan's media has reported that Mr. Kanemaru, who earned about \$200,000 a year as a member of parliament, also took in tens of millions of dollars in undisclosed income that he reportedly invested in gold bullion, bearer bonds and other hard-to-trace assets.

The scandal, the latest in a series of political corruption cases involving top figures in the governing Liberal Democratic Party, has sparked national anger and renewed promises of reform from the party's leadership.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, who got his job through a closed-door Kanemaru power play in 1991, apologized to the nation Saturday for the state of political ethics.

"It is truly regrettable that public distrust for politics is worsening due to consecutive scandals," he said. "I would like to extend my sincere apologies to the public."

None of the previous scandals has been enough to force out the Liberal Democrats, who have controlled every government since the formation of the party in 1955. But the tax case, together with the continuing investigation of another illicit payoff scandal involving Mr. Kanemaru, has raised the possibility that the party may pay a severe penalty in the national election expected this fall.

Opposition parties have been hammering on the scandal issue, but they are not the biggest threat to Japan's leadership. There is considerable talk here that some prominent Liberal Democrats might form a new party. In the current climate, a credible alternative might conceivably deprive the governing party of its majority in the powerful lower house of parliament.

Mr. Kanemaru, 78, lost his political power last fall after he admitted taking an illegal contribution of \$4 million.

China Assails Patten Move To Publish Hong Kong Bill

BEIJING — Accusing Britain of a "perfidious act," China on Sunday again attacked Governor Chris Patten's decision to press ahead with democratic changes.

The official Xinhua news agency said the Hong Kong governor's decision to publish his blueprint for political reform in Hong Kong in the years leading up to the colony's 1997 handover to China was a deliberate act of sabotage.

The bill was printed in the Hong Kong government gazette on Friday, although no date was set for it to be debated by the colony's legislature, the Legislative Council.

"This is a grave step deliberately designed to undermine the Sino-British talks," Xinhua said in a commentary.

"The perfidious act perpetrated by the British side and the Hong Kong authorities is typical of the old tricks used by some Western politicians," it said.

Mr. Patten repeatedly delayed publishing the reform bill as British diplomats in Beijing worked to set up talks to resolve the dispute.

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Herald Tribune

Handwritten note: *April 10 1993*

RUSSIA: Yeltsin Surveys the Damage After 4-Day Rout in Legislature

(Continued from page 1)

nonbinding plebiscite. His chief of staff, Sergei A. Filatov, said the president had not yet abandoned his plan to go to the people with a plebiscite, and that one question might be whether the congress should be disbanded.

The few small concessions the congress did make were to the cabinet of ministers under Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin. The government was given the power to directly initiate legislation, and several key finance officials, including the heads of the Central Bank, the Federal Property Fund and the Pension Fund will sit on the cabinet, although they will remain responsible to the parliament.

Mr. Chernomyrdin, a former Soviet prime minister who was named prime minister in December in a compromise between Mr. Yeltsin and the congress, won a round of applause when he thanked the congress for the additional powers and urged everyone to return to "practical work."

Although the additional powers

bolstered Mr. Yeltsin's government, their approval seemed to confirm the broader strategy of Russia. Khabulov, the congress chairman, was to drive a wedge between the president and the prime minister and to bring the government increasingly under the parliament's control.

Given the mood of the legislature, that would probably mean a sharp slowdown in the reform programs. One ominous sign was Mr. Khabulov's announcement that the standing parliament, the Supreme Soviet, intended to investigate the work of Deputy Prime Minister Anatoli B. Chubais, head of the privatization program; Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev, and Justice Minister Nikolai V. Fyodorov — three ministers particularly loathed by hard-liners — and of the state television, which has been supportive of Mr. Yeltsin.

The small core of "democrats" left in dismay. One, Viktor Kiryukhin, from Zelenograd near Moscow, said that the congress had completed "a Communist coup in

Russia" and that "power in Russia has been usurped" by Mr. Khabulov. "I don't want to take part in this outrage," he declared, and said that he was handing in his mandate as a deputy.

The large mass of deputies, most of them middle-aged former Communist apparatchiks who spent the congress slouching in their seats reading newspapers or hooting at opponents, seemed well pleased as their harsh and often insolent chairman issued a row of final slaps, including several at the West.

Mr. Khabulov noted reports that the behavior of the congress was scaring away Western aid. But the West never came through anyway, he said, invoking the common Communist claim that Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush promised to pay Eduard A. Shevardnadze and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the last former minister and president respectively of the Soviet Union, to destroy the Communist system.

"Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush are wonderful people and nice politi-

cians," he said. "They promised a lot to Gorbachev and Shevardnadze, first for ruining Comecon and the Warsaw Pact and then for ruining the Soviet Union. But Congress did not allocate a single cent for that. Why should American workers pay for our mistakes?"

Now, Mr. Khabulov said, newspapers were saying that the position of the congress made it impossible for the West to give large-scale assistance to Russia. "That is another big lie," he said.

—SERGE SCHMEMMANN

G-7: Aid for Russia

(Continued from page 1)

capitalistic change in Moscow. One major reason for it, officials said, is that both the G-7 and Russia have been disappointed with the results of last year's aid package. Much of the \$24 billion pledged at the 1992 Munich summit meeting remains undistributed, because Russia has fallen far out of line with requirements set by the International Monetary Fund for low inflation and budget deficits.

Mr. Matsuzawa said at the news conference that new credits extended to Russia by the G-7 last year totaled \$12 billion. Carl Gewirtz of the International Herald Tribune reported.

[This figure, he added, does not include unpaid debt service payments owed to these governments. Talks about rescheduling the debt, also linked to implementation of an IMF program, are proceeding on a separate track.]

Many experts believed that simply giving aid to the Russian government would be a waste of money in view of Russia's hyperinflation and private capitalists' unwillingness to invest in such a chaotic environment. As a result, officials were hoping to use more direct forms of assistance as a political tool to help rally popular support for the painful measures Russia needs to take to modernize its industrial base.

There are political problems, however, with many specific proposals such as giving financial help from the West to Russia's jobs. "We've got our own unemployed," noted one European official. "And if we're seen as giving money to the unemployed in Russia, how will that look?"

STORM: U.S. East Coast

(Continued from page 1)

spheric pressure, one measure of a storm's strength.

Emergency shelters were opened throughout the Northeast, but workers said many people were having trouble getting to them. Many urban homeless were seeking refuge in subway stations, bus depots or wherever a dry spot could be found.

Maine took more than 18 inches of new snow, but officials breathed a sigh of relief when coastal flooding predicted for high tide on Sunday morning did not materialize.

Although the storm packed a stronger punch in Northeastern states, it was in the South that it caused the greatest turmoil.

Birmingham, Alabama, which has no city snow plow, got 13 inches of snow. Chattanooga, Tennessee, another city that seldom sees snow, reported 21 inches.

In Georgia, the winds uprooted trees and knocked down power lines, leaving a half-million people without electricity.

"I don't think this state has ever experienced anything this severe or this widespread," Governor Zell Miller said.

In Cuba, rainstorms and freak waves battered western and central regions Saturday, damaging crops and buildings and knocking out electricity. There were varied reports of casualties.

One Cuban radio station said on Saturday that five persons had been killed, but a Civil Defense statement on Sunday put the death toll at 3, with 70 injured, 3 of them seriously.

Soviet thousands people were evacuated from areas of the northern coast, including foreign tourists, who left seafaring hotels in Havana, said the island.

The island's 14 provinces had been hit by the storm. He said there had been severe losses in agriculture, adding, "We have got to work really hard."

Other senior officials described the damage as a disaster and said its effects were far worse than those of a similar storm that battered Havana and the north coast just over a year ago.

(Readers, AFP, NYT)

AMERICAN TOPICS

Making College Life Into a 3-Ring Circus

About a dozen students at Bloomfield College in New Jersey are taking a circus course, not to become acrobats or clowns but to fulfill humanities and fine-arts requirements for graduation. Assignments and exams cover action — like walking a tightrope or balancing a six-foot (1.82-meter) pole on one's chin for 12 seconds — and theory — like explaining how to juggle.

At the end of the semester, they put on a show for their fellow undergraduates.

The circus course counts for four of the 120 credits required for a bachelor's degree. John F. Noonan, president of the college, said: "Basically, this course is about teaching people that they can do what seems at first to be impossible."

The course was created five years ago by John H. Townsen, an associate professor of performing arts. He is half of the clown performance team of Townsen and Yockers and is an organizer of the International Festival of Clown Theater in New York City.

Mr. Townsen said state universities in Florida and Illinois also offer circus courses, but without

Short Takes

Why is the White House Oval Office oval? Because. The Washington Post explains, the original White House had three oval rooms, one of which was used by 19th-century presidents as an office. When the West Wing was built, President Theodore Roosevelt's new office there was rectangular. But he had to keep running back to the more traditional setting of the oval office for formal occasions. So his successor, William Howard Taft, had the rectangle remade into an oval.

New York's Village Gate may have to close after 36 years. The Greenwich Village nightclub, which featured a potpourri of performers from Miles Davis and Dizzy Gillespie to Pete Seeger and Marjorie Satel, has been hit by changing times and cable TV. It is contesting a jump in its \$2,000 monthly rent to \$15,000. "I'm just hanging on," says its impresario, Art Lugoff. "It's desperate."

If the sun went out like a light, what would happen on Earth? Nothing at all for eight minutes, because that's how long it takes light to travel from the sun to Earth. The New York Times says. Then it would first be like a solar eclipse, with the air cooling and birds bedding down. For the span of several hours, there would be little difference from a normal night. But with no return of solar warmth, the planet — its interior not nearly hot enough — would keep the surface warm — would start to cool. Winds, which arise from uneven heating of various Earth surfaces, would die down. Plant life, without photosynthesis, would die off. The oceans would freeze. Eventually the temperature would level off to a bitter cold, probably far too cold for life to survive.

Fully three-quarters of the cookware and bakeware sold in the United States is nonstick. It requires less fat in cooking and is easier to clean. Teflon and similar coatings are now being made to be relatively durable, although there are still plenty of cheap frying pans whose Teflon gives out after six months. But heavy, expensive cookware with nonstick coating now often has a 20-year guarantee.

In the Metropolitan Diary column of The New York Times, a reader, Ernest J. Newman, reports overhearing the following conversation at a midtown corner while waiting for the red light to turn green:

"We usually predict much better weather."

Arthur Higbee

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SNOW: White Fury

(Continued from page 1)

The snow swirled down and the waves piled forward against the streets were hardest on the city's lower-slung creatures, like Kate, a dachshund who created a way trench in the snow as she was walked in a Manhattan park by her owner, Mary Bloom, a photographer and blizzard celebrant.

"If you were a mouse, you could follow in Kate's path," said Ms. Bloom, making the snowbound city sound like a children's book tableau. "This is something I'll never see again. Isn't Saturday a perfect day for a blizzard?"

Only if it buries the school door by Monday, according to Brian Williams, a 12-year-old out sledding in Queens. "It's cool! No school on Monday," he predicted, sounding as if all the weather forecasters working overtime on the city's television screens.

The show went on in tandem with the snow on Broadway. "I felt so grateful to have anybody here," said Arthur Cantor, producer of "Beau Jest," who served cake to the 30 hardy matinee-goers in the 394-seat Lamb's Theater.

SNOW: White Fury

(Continued from page 1)

President Fidel Castro, who supervised salvage and rescue operations in Havana, said 8 of the island's 14 provinces had been hit by the storm. He said there had been severe losses in agriculture, adding, "We have got to work really hard."

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(Readers, AFP, NYT)

GUNS: Edgier Israeli Populace

(Continued from page 1)

change their day-to-day dealings with the tens of thousands of Palestinians who walk their streets, tend their fields and build their homes.

No one stirred more dispute this weekend than Yaacov Tenner, the police inspector-general, who urged all Israelis with gun licenses — about 300,000 of the country's 5 million people — to start carrying their weapons at all times. Mr. Tenner was only one of thousands who heeded the call.

At the weekly cabinet meeting Sunday, leftist ministers warned of a Wild West situation. Trigger-happy people, Health Minister Ora Namir complained, will now feel they have an official blessing to shoot first and ask questions later.

Police commanders dismissed such concerns as overwrought. Nevertheless, problems with the use of firearms have cropped up in recent days.

Leaders of Jewish settlers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip called on their people to shoot at any Arab stone-thrower, whether or not their lives were in danger. The army's behavior also came under questioning after soldiers near the West Bank town of Hebron fired at a car that had turned around as it approached a roadblock near dark on Saturday.

There are differing versions of what happened from the army and the driver, Ishak Siyab. But whichever account is correct, one fact is indisputable: Teflon and similar coatings are now being made to be relatively durable, although there are still plenty of cheap frying pans whose Teflon gives out after six months. But heavy, expensive cookware with nonstick coating now often has a 20-year guarantee.

Nearly all Israelis would deplore this sort of tragedy, but many argue that they live under such great tension that mistakes, including terrible ones, become inevitable. For Jews were killed this month, in and out of the territories, by Arab laborers who depend on Israel for their livelihood.

After yet another such killing on Friday, Jewish settlers in Gaza said they would ban Palestinian workers from their backyards and fields. Israelis in the West Bank settlement of Karni Shomron made a similar announcement Sunday, and a published poll on Friday suggested that 76 percent of Israelis want to stop all employment of Palestinians inside Israel proper.

At army roadblocks throughout the territories and in Jerusalem, Arabs have been stopped more frequently than usual for checks of identity papers. Fear and hatred are almost palpable.

"We believe in coexistence," said Amnon Kerner, who lives at Qiryat Anavim, a kibbutz near Jerusalem. "But it seems as if it doesn't fit in the Middle East."

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KOREA: U.S. Warning to North

(Continued from page 1)

"a danger" regardless of the conflicting intelligence.

Over the weekend, U.S. officials were planning discussions with allied nations on a possible Security Council resolution threatening economic sanctions unless North Korea renounced the New York Times reported.

According to The Washington Post, the council could be called upon to act after a high-level delegation from the energy agency sought to persuade Pyongyang to reverse its stand. The International Atomic Energy Agency is a UN body. The same agency is overseeing the inspection of nuclear sites in Iraq.

Mr. Aspin said the United States had not given up on seeking a reversal of North Korea's withdrawal, but he added: "We're looking at options as to what to do if we can't get them to change their position."

He declined to address questions about the possible use of force should Pyongyang refuse to reverse its stand.

Asked if South Korea would be put at risk militarily if sanctions were imposed on the North or if force were used against the North, Mr. Aspin said the risks would not be any greater than at present.

On Friday, the State Department said it expected North Korea to abide by provisions in the treaty that call for a nation's nuclear installations to remain open for inspection for 90 days after it withdraws from the treaty.

The international energy agency had given North Korea until March 25 to provide access to two sites that it believes may hold nuclear waste materials. The sites are at a nuclear facility at Yongbyon, which Pyongyang contends is engaged in nonmilitary research.

North Korea said it would remain outside the treaty until the energy agency halted what it called "unjust" behavior and until the nuclear threat from the United States was removed. The United States said its military exercises had nothing to do with any nuclear threat.

No other nation has withdrawn from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which has 154 other nations as guarantors. The treaty, drawn up in 1968, bans nations from facilitating the spread of atomic weapons.

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Herald Tribune

Kohl Wins a Delay In Tax Surcharge Accord Puts Off an Increase Until After Re-Election Bid

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who has made a career of surviving seemingly fatal political crises, has come back from the brink once more, winning a delay in tax increases until 1995 — a year after he seeks re-election.

Seven months after Mr. Kohl promised tax increases and spending cuts to help Germany climb out of recession and halt a rapidly increasing deficit, the government agreed the premiers of Germany's 16 states — most of them solidly in the hands of the opposition Social Democrats — met in a marathon showdown in Bonn.

Their task was to find the \$100 billion that Western Germany must pump into the East every year for the foreseeable future to prevent the collapse of a region suffering from high unemployment and the loss of its industrial base. Finance Minister Theo Waigel said failure to agree would threaten "the inner stability of our democracy."

After more than 30 hours of talks, Mr. Kohl emerged Saturday with a surprise victory that will strongly bolster his re-election chances. He outmaneuvered the Social Democrats, who as late as Saturday afternoon had vowed to force an immediate income tax increase in order to pay for the reconstruction of the former Communist East Germany.



A pro-Yeltsin demonstrator getting musical backing from an accordionist as he accused Congress deputies during a Moscow protest.

Legitimacy, the Real Issue in Russia

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The problem in following Russia's power struggle is that the terms are so misleadingly familiar: president, congress, legislators, constitution, martial law.

They give the impression abroad that President Boris N. Yeltsin and a throng of ham-fisted apparatchiks are battling over some existing powers and offices in the name of competing viewpoints.

The real battle is far more basic, and far less distinct. It is really over legitimacy, over where the right to rule Russia should come from.

Mr. Yeltsin has staked his legitimacy on the people, on the fact that he is the sole official with a direct mandate from the people. It is to the people that he has threatened to turn to affirm his powers.

The Congress of People's Deputies and its chairman, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, claim their legitimacy from the constitution, which declares them the highest legal authority in the land. However flawed, Mr. Khasbulatov said, the constitution is the fundamental social contract and basic law.

But it is also a fact that Mr. Yeltsin, Mr. Khasbulatov and everybody else in authority — including Valeri D. Zorkin, the chairman of the Constitutional Court — have trampled on the constitution and the law in the chaotic 15 months since the Soviet Union died.

But then the constitution, written under Communist rule, and amended more than 300 times by this Congress, is riddled with contradictions.

Nobody, for example, is entirely sure whether Mr. Yeltsin still has the power to rule by decree. Formally, this expired in December. But that has not stemmed the flow of decrees — many of which are promptly forgotten anyway.

In this context, concern that Mr. Yeltsin will impose authoritarian rule is an apt demonstration of Western confusion about Russian legitimacy. Indeed, Mr. Yeltsin has threatened to do so — not last week, but many times in recent weeks.

Obviously there would be dangers if Mr. Yeltsin tried to bring soldiers into the streets, but it is not why "presidential rule" — which is what Mr. Yeltsin has threatened — would be more or less constitutional, or democratic, than the rule by decree Mr. Yeltsin already exercises, or than a dictatorship of the Congress.

In any case, nothing quite so dramatic is likely to come out of this Congress. But even if it does, if either Mr. Yeltsin or the Congress manages to wrest greater powers from the other, or if a referendum is held in the end, it will still not be the last upheaval.

The reason is that sessions of the Congress are not simply conflicts between "democrats" and "Communists," but the convulsions of a world in the throes of profound transformation.

It is commonplace to recall that Russia never knew democracy or a free market. But under the czars, at least, there was an undisputed source of legitimate power.

Under the Communists, that legitimacy became diffused. The Bolsheviks introduced all the forms of democratic rule — a constitution; the "soviets," or councils; courts of law. But real power remained concentrated in a secretive, arbitrary and rigidly hierarchical bureaucracy, the Communist Party, which based its claim to rule on the vague promise of historical inevitability.

The collapse of the party left Russia and other republics with the hollow and utterly inadequate shell of those laws and institutions.

The obvious answer is to write a new constitution. But as Russians have come to understand, that can be done only once society reaches a fundamental agreement on its organization and course — and those are the very issues the current struggle is all about.

In the immediate aftermath of the Soviet Union's collapse, Mr. Yeltsin and his reformist lieutenants met little resistance. But as the economic "shock therapy" began to bite, and as Russia's native conservatism revived, the Congress became a source of inertia and resistance.

Elected in March 1990, when the Communist Party was still the dominant force, the 1,000 or so members of the Congress are mostly middle-aged men with a Soviet mentality — suspicious of change, ignorant of democracy, disdainful of intellectuals or "democrats," far more respectful of power than of law.

And power, in the Soviet tradition, depended less on formal authority than on raw influence of the sort ward bosses used to wield in America — a mix of favors, contacts, lovers, acquaintances and ambition.

In the 15 months since Russia became independent, the deputies have coalesced into a number of factions. But none resembles a Western political party, and most lack anything resembling a program or discipline. For the most part, deputies vote their own interests.

The result has been repeated clashes between Mr. Yeltsin and the legislators, followed by a progression of truces and power-sharing deals.

Until December, Mr. Yeltsin was the stronger. But after he was forced to compromise them, it quickly became evident that the Congress, sensing Mr. Yeltsin had weakened, would soon launch a real offensive on his powers. And Mr. Yeltsin, realizing his mistake, began actively regrouping his forces.

The ensuing clash met all predictions. The Congress showed no mercy in stripping away and humiliating Mr. Yeltsin. The president, for his part, did his utmost to portray the Congress as hopelessly reactionary and intransigent, laying the groundwork for a new appeal to the people.

Hard-core Communists have joined "democrats" in calling for a referendum, evidently in the belief that it will be a political debacle that might help restore them to power. Not many share that analysis, though even Mr. Yeltsin's supporters make no secret that they are wary of a plebiscite at so difficult a time.

But it is equally evident that Russia cannot be governed through a series of short-lived deals, and that inherited institutions of power are woefully inadequate.

Sooner or later, the people will have to speak out either through a referendum or new elections. By then, terms like congress, legislators, and constitution might no longer be so misleading.

U.S. Sees No Delay In Yeltsin Summit Despite Power Fight

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton firmly supports Boris N. Yeltsin's reform efforts and does not expect challenges to the Russian leader's authority to delay next month's summit meeting, Mr. Clinton's chief spokesman said Sunday.

George Stephanopoulos, the White House communications director, said he did not expect the current power struggle between Mr. Yeltsin and Russia's conservative congress would force a change in the timing of the meeting.

Mr. Clinton, who has called for more aggressive Western backing for Mr. Yeltsin, plans to hold two days of talks with him on April 3 and 4 in Vancouver, British Columbia — their first meeting as presidents.

Asked if there would be a delay in the summit meeting, Mr. Stephanopoulos replied: "I don't think so."

There has been mounting speculation that the talks might be postponed because of moves by the Congress of People's Deputies to severely limit Mr. Yeltsin's political authority, thereby undercutting his reform efforts.

Mr. Clinton "remains firm in his commitment to help the reform process, to help the process of democratic and economic reforms in Russia," the presidential spokesman said in a televised interview.

Defense Secretary Les Aspin, appearing in another televised interview, said Sunday that the United States should be actively cultivating military-to-military contacts with the Russian armed forces because regardless of the outcome of the power struggle, "the military's going to be an important part of formulating policy in Russia."

"I think it's important that we establish relations with them," he said. "And we've done some of that, but I think not nearly enough."

Mr. Aspin said the Clinton administration had not advised Mr. Yeltsin on how to deal with the power struggle. "We have not been asked and we have not volunteered any advice, and I think that's right," he said.

He declined comment when asked about the possibility of U.S. military help for Mr. Yeltsin if the Russian military were to split.

"No chance I'm going to answer that question," he said.

Clinton Sees G-7 Role

Earlier, Richard L. Berke of The New York Times reported from Washington:

Mr. Clinton has rejected criticism that his policy toward Russia was too dependent on the survival of Mr. Yeltsin, but he declined to say how he would react if the Russian president moved to suspend parliament or resorted to military force.

In his most detailed comments on the embattled leader, Mr. Clinton also asserted that the Group of Seven major industrialized nations should play a more aggressive role in helping Mr. Yeltsin. He said countries with a stake in the future of Russia had given him "an inadequate response to date."

Mr. Clinton seemed to be sending a message to G-7 officials, who met in Hong Kong over the weekend to discuss Russia and prepare for their July meeting in Tokyo, which Mr. Clinton will attend.

"In terms of whether we're putting too much reliance on Yeltsin personally," Mr. Clinton said Saturday, "my answer to that is we will work with what we have to work with, whatever happens. But I think we should support him because he has been elected after all. There was an election. People voted for him."

But when asked if he would continue to support Mr. Yeltsin even if he suspended parliament or sought to abolish the Soviet-era constitution to regain power, he answered, "I don't think it would serve any useful purposes for me to try to interpret the Russian Constitution right now, what it does or doesn't mean or what we would or wouldn't respond to."

Mr. Clinton also did not address what he would do if Mr. Yeltsin resorted to military force.

UN's Bosnia Chief Stays in Beset Town

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The commander of United Nations troops in Bosnia said he will stay in the besieged Muslim town of Srebrenica until a stranded aid convoy arrives, a UN official said Sunday night.

General Philippe Morillon has set up headquarters in the town, which has been under Serbian siege for 11 months, according to Laurent Jolles, an official of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

Mr. Jolles, who emerged from Srebrenica on Sunday, said: "There is a United Nations flag there. He has his office there."

General Morillon was also seeking establishment of an air corridor to evacuate the wounded, and permission for UN military observers to come to the area, he said.

General Morillon arrived in Srebrenica on Thursday and was prevented from leaving by desperate crowds of people. The pressure let him stay, but he decided to stay as a gesture of solidarity with the civilian population and to try to provide help.

Meanwhile, a nine-truck UN food convoy for Srebrenica was stalled on the Yugoslav side of the border for the third day after it was allowed to proceed early Sunday and then stopped again by Serbian militias.

And in Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, an attempt by peacekeepers to help Bosnian legislators enter the city to debate a crucial peace plan was canceled because of objections by Serbs, a UN official said.

A ham radio operator in Srebrenica, in eastern Bosnia, reported that shelling, much of it from Serbian territory, continued Sunday on the city and outlying villages. At least two people were killed and nine were wounded, he said.

UN officials said the UN convoy for Srebrenica, carrying 125 tons of relief supplies, got only 20 kilometers (12 miles) from the Serbian town of Mali Zvornik before being forced to turn back.

Some 60,000 people in Srebrenica have received no aid at all by road since December, but the U.S. Air Force did drop some supplies by parachute into the area Saturday night.

Mr. Jolles said the refugees had said that one of their number was killed when an aid pallet fell to earth. Thousands of refugees rushed to the hillsides when they saw the pallets falling, he said, and several had been killed in the scramble for food.

Mr. Jolles said thousands of refugees were crowding the streets of Srebrenica because there was no housing for them. "The scenes are incredible," he said. "There are streams of people coming in. In the night you can see thousands of small fires in the streets with people sitting around them."

General Morillon went to Srebrenica with a small team after a World Health Organization doctor reported that sick and wounded people there were dying at the rate of 30 a day.

In an interview Sunday on French television, General Morillon said the arrival of relief aid by convoy was "a matter of life or death."

He said he had urged the Americans to concentrate their air-drop effort on Srebrenica.

Shelling and killing also were reported Sunday in Konjic, a Bosnian town reported to be under a Serbian siege. But there were conflicting reports on whether it had fallen into Serbian hands.

Simon Mardel, the World Health Organization doctor, said Sunday that 20 to 30 people were dying in both enclaves daily. He cited fresh graves that he saw.

(Reuters, AFP)

Test for Milosevic on Bosnia

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — In a test of his influence over Bosnian Serbs, the president of Serbia, Slobodan Milosevic, will try to ensure that their top military commander attends a new round of peace talks, which is scheduled to open here on Tuesday, according to diplomats.

At talks arranged in Paris by President Francois Mitterrand, Mr. Milosevic told Cyrus R. Vance and Lord Owen, the mediators, that he would do his best to persuade General Ratko Mladic to take part in the negotiations.

Although General Mladic has occasionally attended talks in Geneva, he has not taken part in either New York round. Mr. Milosevic is also expected to send his foreign minister, Vlastimir Jovanovic, to the talks.

In the past, the Bosnian Serb military commanders have sometimes overruled or ignored the instructions of Radovan Karadzic, their leader. They refused to surrender their warplanes to the UN last year, for example, and frequently have blocked relief convoys after Mr. Karadzic has given the convoys permission to cross Serbian lines.

Both General Mladic and Mr. Karadzic were named as potential war criminals by the Bush administration last year.

President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia, the head of the Muslim government in Sarajevo, the capital, said he would leave for New York on Monday, after having broken a promise to return earlier. Mate Boban, who leads the Bosnian Croats, has promised to arrive by Tuesday.

The negotiations are aimed at persuading Bosnia's Serbs and Muslims to accept the final portion of a three-part peace plan that the Croats have already accepted in full. The plan divides Bosnia into 10 semi-autonomous provinces but preserves it as an independent nation. The Serbs and Muslims have accepted a set of constitutional principles and a cease-fire and engagement plan, but they have not agreed to a map defining the provincial boundaries.

Mr. Izetbegovic has already said he will seek alterations in the peace proposals in the new round of talks.

But during the Paris talks, Mr. Milosevic, while stressing that his influence over the Bosnian Serbs was limited, appeared surprised and irritated when mediators said Mr. Karadzic had shown little interest in serious negotiation in the past and had simply rejected their map outright.

He did indicate that he believed he could persuade the Serbian minority in the Krajina district to respect the peace plan Mr. Vance had worked out with Croats there more than a year ago.

POLL: Survey Within EC Reveals a Lack of Confidence About Security

(Continued from page 1)

Treaty Organization should be reorganized to give Community nations more influence on defense issues. An average of 66 percent said NATO should continue to have responsibility for the Community's defense.

A little over half of the respondents in all the countries said the EC should become part of a larger defense organization including the United States and Russia.

If an EC peacekeeping force were to be created, 54 percent of those polled said it should not confine its role to conflicts within Europe. Younger Europeans were slightly more concerned that the EC should make such a force available for duty anywhere in the world.

A great majority of respondents, an average of 84 percent, said the United Nations should provide armed air cover to protect relief efforts in Bosnia. On whether the UN should use massive military force to stop the conflict, opinion was split. Fifty-six percent said the UN should increase its military presence with more aggressive force. And 23 percent agreed with the proposal that the UN should engage in strategic bombing of Serbian targets.

The poll divided Europe into four regions for statistical purposes: northern, including Britain, Ireland and Denmark; Benelux nations; central including France and Germany; and southern including Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece.

France to Britain, where welfare provisions and labor standards are lower — there was widespread agreement on the subject of social issues.

Eighty-six percent said social welfare regulations should be part of the single market, including 75 percent in the northern region, despite the United Kingdom's opposition to such inclusion.

For instance, an average of 91 percent of respondents — rising to 99 percent in the southern countries — said EC member countries should provide a minimum level of free health care for their citizens.

And 86 percent of those who replied — 93 percent in the southern countries — said that all EC companies and organizations should provide access to child care facilities for their employees.

On the question of an EC-wide minimum wage, which Britain rejects but the other countries accept, respondents expressed broad support, ranging from 71 percent in the northern countries to 88 percent in the southern.

An average of 63 percent of those questioned said the workweek should be limited to a maximum of 48 hours. And 63 percent — ranging from 29 percent in the northern group, predominantly the British and the Danes, to 77 percent in the southern region — said Sunday should be designated a day of rest with strict restrictions on work.

The Russian leadership crisis Terrorism in New York Continued chaos in Bosnia The emergency G-7 meeting Corruption in Europe and Japan

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Yeltsin: The Only Choice

Nineteen months ago, old-guard Communists tried to halt political and economic reform in what was then the Soviet Union...

The painful adjustments of economic reform, he remains a far more popular figure than his opponents in Congress...

The Pain of Productivity

Politicians tend to be ambivalent about productivity. Over the years, rising productivity will bring a higher standard of living...

By trying to slow the rate of change, propping up declining industries, job protection plans are extremely costly...

Enough Bungee Jumping

In a graphic phrase not common to United Nations reports, Dick Thornburgh writes that funding peacekeeping is "much like a financial bungee jump..."

Council repeatedly authorizes new operations on the premise that funds will be available, and "that is simply not the case..."

Other Comment

China Isn't Ready for GATT China anxiously desires readmission to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade...

which is why they are insisting on a decidedly anti-GATT "safeguard system" that would allow them to put through special quotas and tariffs against China...

Yeltsin and the Avalanche: A Hard Look at the Odds

By Brian Beedham

LONDON — To watch what is happening in Russia these days is like watching an avalanche crash down mountainside...

neither do they really grasp what is required to bring a new system into being...

Russia or Saddam Hussein (or tomorrow, conceivably, over North Korean nuclear plotting)...

which prints the inflationary subsidy money. He may possibly win the parliament-or-me appeal to the people...



By ZLATKOVSKY in Moscow News, C&W Syndicate

Sound Advice on Russia, but Clinton's Means Don't Measure Up

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Richard Nixon certainly caught President Bill Clinton's attention with his pitch for aid to Russia...

ington have taken on a certain nationalistic edge, he can gain by brandishing the benefits of the Washington connection...

than to hollow out the international banks on which depend many other nations no less needy than lacking Russia's political gravitas...

Russia's station, and no doubt it will help him to appear on the global stage and to be seen upholding traditional Russian foreign policy...

Commander Butros Ghali? No, the Title Does Not Become Him

By Jeane Kirkpatrick

NEW YORK — Butros Butros Ghali wants to make himself the world's commander in chief...

Twice in the past two weeks Mr. Butros Ghali staked a claim to define the missions and deploy the forces operating under a UN mandate...

of troops who have volunteered for such services and are trained by their national forces to be "available on call..."

different qualifications and jobs. They do not have armies, define military missions and map military strategies...

El Salvador: Truth, Reform

THE REPORT OF El Salvador's Truth Commission, to be released Monday, will give the Clinton administration perhaps a final opportunity to try to reform the Salvadoran military...

By identifying those associated with the human rights nightmare of the past decade, the commission can stigmatize those unfit for further service...

It Security Council members follow the secretary-general's latest recommendation, made March 3, they will establish a new Somalia force with a new mandate and a new mission to create order, a viable government and an effective police force...

1993: Poison in the Seine PARIS — A child of eight years who fell into the Seine yesterday (March 14) was poisoned by the water she swallowed...

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1918: Hospital Ship Hit LONDON — The hospital ship Guildford Castle was attacked by an enemy submarine in the Bristol Channel on March 10...

1943: 'Servant of France' ALGIERS — [From our New York edition:] Assuming he was "the servant of the French people," General Henri Honoré Giraud, in an address to a French radio broadcast today (March 15), embraced the principles of the Atlantic Charter...

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor...

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

CAPITAL MARKETS

On Reflection, Why Level Everyone's Playing Field?

By Carl Gewirtz
HONG KONG — For more than a decade, the aim of financial market regulators has been to create what they call a level playing field, to harmonize standards so as to make more equal the international competition between national rivals.

Professionals are challenging the conventional regulatory wisdom. The agreement was negotiated at a time when it appeared that Japan was about to repeat in the global banking market the ravages its industry had accomplished in consumer electronics.

Mark C. Brickell of J.P. Morgan, who stepped down as co-chairman of the swaps dealers at this meeting, while not challenging the need for regulation, charged that "the homogeneity of regulation has a danger of its own. The chance that a single regulator will choose regulatory policies which are socially optimal may be small, and, if so, regulatory diversification may be just as important as the diversification of risks."

GM Will Keep Lopez for Now

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DETROIT — General Motors Corp. has thwarted Volkswagen AG's attempt to lure away its cost-cutting purchasing chief, J. Ignacio Lopez de Arriortua, at least temporarily, the automakers said over the weekend.

On Saturday night, Volkswagen said from Wolfsburg, Germany, that the appointment of Mr. Lopez to its management board, which had been announced on Thursday, could be delayed for up to a year because of "continuous intervention by General Motors."

Mr. Lopez's job at Volkswagen had not been specified, but it was believed he would become the production chief, the No. 3 position. Mr. Lopez, a feisty Spaniard with a reputation as a ruthless cost-cutter, is credited with saving GM about \$2 billion in its ailing North

American automotive operations in the past year by gaining price cuts from GM's components suppliers and creating a new culture of efficiency at the carmaker.

Early Friday, VW said it expected Mr. Lopez to join the company on Tuesday, and President John F. Smith of General Motors issued a formal statement bidding him farewell.

Mr. Lopez joined GM's European operations in 1980 and was brought to Detroit in May 1992 in help stem GM's losses in North America. In addition to demanding steep price cuts, he has sent teams of cost-cutting specialists into GM and supplier parts factories to find savings that could be passed on to the auto giant.

U.S. to Foster Innovation in Textiles

By Daniel Southerland
WASHINGTON — Federal research laboratories will help the U.S. textile industry develop everything from new computer systems to new fibers under a technology transfer agreement that government and industry officials are planning to sign this week.

But defenders of the textile project say that the government technology will be available in the entire industry, from cotton growers to producers of the most sophisticated textile products.

Tokyo Notebook

EC Deficit Grows And Japan Winces

The warning last month by the European Community's top diplomat here that Japan's trade surplus is a "time bomb" has worried officials in Tokyo, who are resigned to seeing last year's record \$32 billion bilateral imbalance swell again this year.

The U.S. fiber, textile, apparel and home fashions industries are among the country's largest industries, employing more than 1.6 million people, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Gadget Wars

Akihabara, Tokyo's sprawling electronics bazaar, where hundreds of stores crammed side-by-side serve as a mecca for bargain-hungry consumers, is searching for a strategy to cope with a recession that is changing spending habits in Japan.

Tax Tangos

In a land of loose accounting and routine rounding error, the indictment Saturday of Shin Kanemaru, the former political kingpin, on charges of evading taxes on about \$1.7 billion of undeclared income — and media allegations he stashed away tens of millions more — could worsen already widespread tax fraud in Japan as individuals hustle to meet Monday's filing deadline, economists said.

Oil-Tax Plans In EC and U.S. Rile Gulf States

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
JIDDA, Saudi Arabia — Oil Minister Ali al-Baghlhi of Kuwait said Sunday that the six states of the Gulf Cooperation Council should impose duties on imports from the United States and the European Community if they levied energy taxes.

Youssef Shiraw, oil minister of Bahrain, said the Gulf states may also cut production and abandon expensive oil development plans. The ministers were speaking after a meeting of Gulf oil ministers.

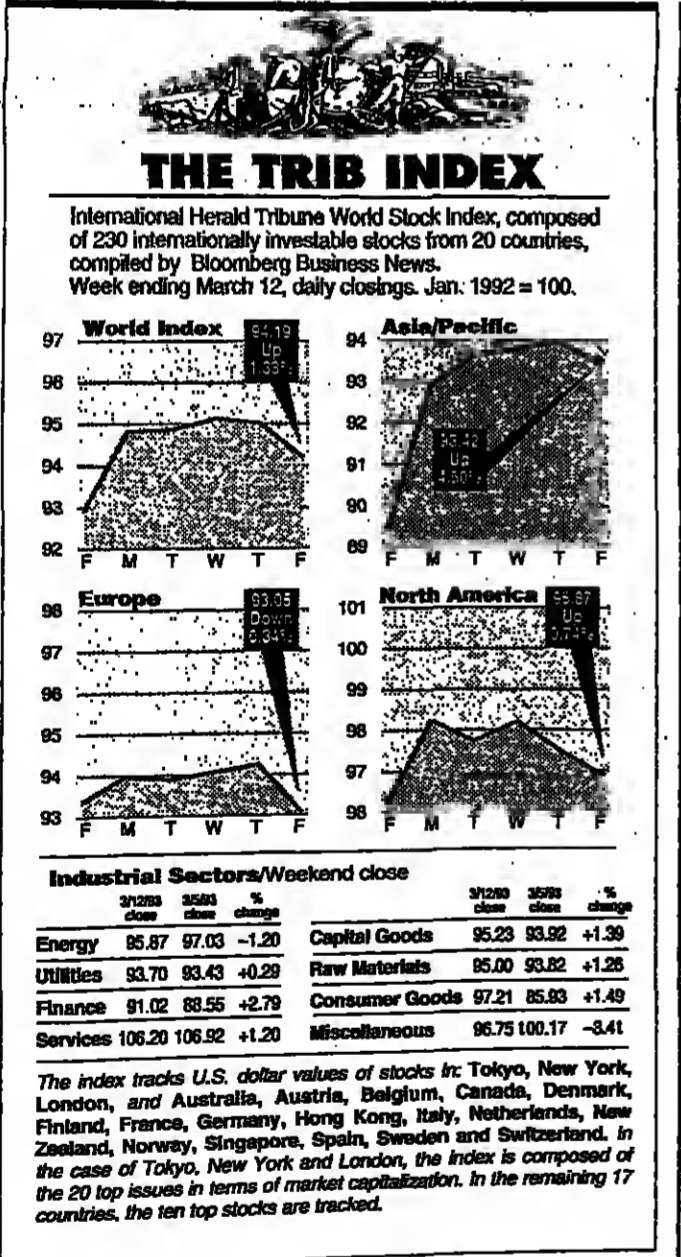
President Alirio Ferra of OPEC has said energy taxes would be the issue at a meeting scheduled for April 13 in Muscat of 32 oil ministers, including both independent exporters as well as the OPEC states.

China Seeks Oil Sources Overseas

BEIJING — China's oil industry will launch an aggressive push overseas in top new sources of production as domestic output slumps, the China Daily reported Sunday.

China National Petroleum Corp. is negotiating to buy two Canadian oilfields and plans to purchase two wells in Peru, the newspaper quoted the company's vice president, Zhang Yongxi, as saying.

The oil company also plans a venture in Singapore to sell Chinese exploration equipment in Southeast Asia. Mr. Zhang said his company hopes to double the value of its overseas engineering contracts this year, to \$400 million.



CURRENCY RATES table with columns for City, Currency, and Rate. Includes sub-sections for Cross Rates, Other Dollar Values, and Forward Rates.

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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. March 12

Dollar Straights

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld Sed

Governments/Supranationals

Table of bond prices for governments and supranationals, including issuers like Austria, Belgium, Canada, etc.

Banks & Finance

Table of bond prices for banks and finance, including issuers like Citicorp, Citibank, etc.

Global Corporates

Table of bond prices for global corporates, including issuers like Amgen, Amstar, etc.

Dollar Zeros

Table of dollar zero bond prices, including issuers like Amgen, Amstar, etc.

High Yielding Debt

Table of high yielding debt bond prices, including issuers like Amgen, Amstar, etc.

Deutsche Marks

Table of Deutsche Marks bond prices, including issuers like Amgen, Amstar, etc.

Yen

Table of Yen bond prices, including issuers like Amgen, Amstar, etc.

Ecus

Table of Ecus bond prices, including issuers like Amgen, Amstar, etc.

Pounds

Table of Pounds bond prices, including issuers like Amgen, Amstar, etc.

Canadian Dollars

Table of Canadian Dollars bond prices, including issuers like Amgen, Amstar, etc.

NEW YORK IAP...

Text describing the New York IAP and associated bond prices.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 12

Table of mutual fund prices, including various fund names and their values.

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Handwritten note: 07/21/2015

(Continued on next left-hand page)

New International Bond Issues

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price and week, Terms. Includes Floating Rate Notes and Fixed-Coupons.

Taipei Tries To Forestall U.S. Trade Sanctions

TAIPEI — Taiwan economies officials, returning home from failed trade talks in the United States, will seek meetings with legislators in an effort to head off American sanctions over intellectual property issues, government officials said Sunday.

Despite PPI, All Is Not Lost for Bonds

NEW YORK — Although the rally in bonds came to a shuddering halt last week, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Alan Greenspan, responded with comments that were bullish for the market, and few economic analysts believe inflation will suddenly spring to life again.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, March 15 - 20

Table listing economic events for various countries from March 15 to 20, including GDP reports, interest rate decisions, and trade data.

Seoul Replaces Bank Governor

His appointment in March 1992 gave him the impression the central bank's role had been upgraded and it would be allowed to become more independent.

SWAPS: Why Level Field?

(Continued from first finance page) opening the way for banks to shop around and book business in those financial centers where the rules are most lax.

Smith Barney To Generate More Deals

NEW YORK — Primavera Corp. will need to beef up the investment-banking operations of its Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. unit because it is acquiring 8,500 brokers in its acquisition of Shearson Lehman Brothers.

Euromarkets At a Glance

Table showing Eurobond Yields and Weekly Sales for various markets.

Last Week's Markets

Table showing Stock Indexes and Money Rates for various markets.

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

Advertisement for JB&B LIQUIBAER Julius Baer U.S. Dollar Fund Limited, including meeting notice and contact information.

INTERNATIONAL BusinessWeek

Advertisement for BusinessWeek International, highlighting topics like Cheap Money's Global Clout and Europe Makes Big Science Work.

Advertisement for Herald Tribune, 'LIVING IN THE U.S.', now printed in New York for same day delivery in key cities.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET table showing trading data for various stocks.

MUTUAL FUNDS

(Continued)

Table of mutual fund data including fund names, share classes, and performance metrics. Columns include fund name, share price, and various performance indicators.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, March 12. Sales in 100s High Low Close Change

Table of NASDAQ National Market data listing various OTC securities, their prices, and trading volumes. Includes columns for stock name, price, and change.

(Continued on next page)

Handwritten note: 03/15/93

MONDAY SPORTS SKIING

Storm in U.S. Plays Havoc With Sports

Even Ice Hockey Takes Beating From Blizzard

The winter storm that battered the East Coast produced one of the most disruptive days in sports.

Tennis, golf, auto racing, baseball, horse racing, basketball and even ice hockey felt the fury of the storm on a day better suited to sled-dog racing. There were six-foot (1-meter) snowdrifts in the South, wind gusts exceeding 100 mph (160 kph) in Florida and hail the size of large coins on the Gulf Coast.

Three National Basketball Association games were called off: Denver at Philadelphia, Indiana at New York and Cleveland's against Washington in Baltimore.

The National Hockey League also lost three: Pittsburgh at the New York Islanders, the New York Rangers at Washington and Los Angeles at Philadelphia.

The Flyers-Kings game in the Spectrum in Philadelphia already gone one period when flying glass in the concourse brought it to a halt. The game, 1-1 at the time, will be replayed from the start. Fans booted the decision and threw cups of soda on the ice.

A power outage halted the Atlantic Coast Conference college basketball tournament in Charlotte, North Carolina, throwing the semifinal between North Carolina and Virginia into darkness for 29 minutes.

At the Lipton Championships, the only 128-draw tennis tournament besides the four majors, 54 matches were postponed because of high winds that caused some damage at the Key Biscayne, Florida, complex.

High winds knocked out the third round of the Honda Classic at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, with Larry Mizzi holding a one-shot lead over Fred Couples going into Sunday's final round.

Nine of major league baseball 11 exhibition games in Florida were called off.

The Atlanta Braves' minor-league complex sustained an estimated \$200,000 in damage.

In New York basketball, the afternoon's Big East Conference college basketball tournament continued before a crowd of about 15,000 in Madison Square Garden. But water that officials said was caused by condensation dripped onto the court, and had to be periodically mopped off. The Knicks-Pacers NBA game that night was postponed by mid-afternoon.

Two afternoon NHL games in the East were completed, Buffalo's at Hartford and Ottawa's at Boston. The Bruins, with their organist playing "Winter Wonderland" said they gave no thought to postponing the game.

A franchise-low crowd of 1,362 attended the Whalers' game at the Hartford Civic Center. But the weather didn't stop one hardy soul from driving 30 miles to that game.

"We're hockey fans," Pat Callahan said. "That's why we're here."

Downhill Cancellation Follows Strike by Slalom Skiers

SIERRA NEVADA, Spain — Fresh snow and poor visibility Sunday forced the postponement of the men's downhill until Monday, leaving the World Cup organizers here without a single weekend race to run following an unprecedented walkout the day before by the world's top slalom skiers.

The strike, by 15 of the world's best skiers, among them defending World Cup slalom champion Alberto Tomba of Italy and defending slalom world champion Kjetil Andre Aamodt of Norway, led to the cancellation of Saturday's men's slalom, and further heated up their dispute with the International Ski Federation.

At issue was the condition of the course, but Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, the spokesman for the group, said the walkout was a move to push for more influence in FIS decisions. He said a move was under way to form a professional skiers association.

"FIS has made many mistakes but mostly in the last two years and the worst was Japan, where the whole sport was dumped in a hole," Girardelli said, referring to last month's weather-plagued world championships in Morioka, Japan.

The slalom racers' long-held discontent at what they perceive as being treated like second-class citizens surfaced when officials, early Saturday, moved the slalom up a day — and moved the men's downhill to Sunday, hoping the slalom could be run under the tough weather conditions.

"We are fed up being the spare tire," said Tomba, one of the moving forces behind the strike.

"We decided to make a protest against the race, the conditions were not good enough," Aamodt said.

"Slalom is always the lowest priority. It's always the reserve for downhill. They don't work enough on the slalom course when the downhill is also on the program."

Aamodt, who skis all events, said slalom racers were forced at last month's world championships to be ready to ski every day.

Although FIS officials eventually ruled the Sierra Nevada course was ready for racing, most of the skiers simply skied back and forth on the course rather than going to the starting gate.

FIS took the race off the calendar and its general secretary, Gian-Franco Kasper, said the organization was considering fines or other penalties.

"The athletes are stupid," Kasper said. "They behaved like little children."

He said that "any damage to the course was mostly done" by the skiers "with skis and shoes."

Kasper also suggested that the Spanish World Cup organizers consider taking legal action against the skiers.

The Spanish World Cup's director, Jeronimo Paez, said Sunday the strike probably would cost organizers between \$3 million and \$5 million in lost television revenue and sponsorship. But Paez, an attorney, said he saw no legal grounds to take the skiers to court as FIS officials had suggested.

The organizers of Spain's World Cup are also preparing for the 1995 world championships to be staged at this southern resort.

Paez was angry and near tears Saturday as the skiers milled about on the course.

"There was enormous excitement and expectation here — what has happened is very disappointing," he said.

"It was very sad for the organization here," said Francois Sedon, the French team's downhill coach. "This is probably one of the best World Cups in terms of the way the athletes have been treated."

Officials, after trying Sunday to pack the downhill run, decided they needed until Monday to prepare and groom the 3,610-meter (3,976-yard) Veleta course.

Officials said the unusual Monday race would not interfere with plans to hold a men's downhill race Friday in Lillehammer, Norway — a make-up for the controversial race canceled earlier this month in Aspen, Colorado, because of the course.

The leading women downhillers did not participate in a final training session for Saturday's race in Lillehammer, protesting that the 1994 Olympic course was too easy.

(AP, UPI)

Yanks, as Usual, Ride Out the Gale

The storm that dropped snow on most of the East Coast wiped out nine of 11 games in Florida on Saturday because of its rain and high winds.

The only baseball spring training game played to conclusion was the New York Yankees' 11-6 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. But the wind blew off half a billboard in left field, causing a 15-minute delay, and Jody Reed, the Dodgers' second baseman, watched his hat blow off at one point and roll into the right field corner.

"You look at it and hate to play in those conditions," said the Yankees' manager, Buck Showalter. "But we may have those conditions in Cleveland and Chicago in April," where the Yankees open the season.

The Yankees also announced that Reggie Jackson and George Steinbrenner are an item again.

In his first appointment since returning from baseball exile March 1, Steinbrenner announced Saturday that Jackson will rejoin the Yankees as a special adviser to the club's general manager.

Jackson, 46, who will enter the Hall of Fame this summer, will report to Joe Molloy, Steinbrenner's son-in-law.

Relief ace Mike Henneman agreed to a three-year contract with the Detroit Tigers, a deal that replaces the \$3,437,500, one-year contract he agreed to in February.

Henneman, 31, had a career-best 24 saves last season.

Andy Van Slyke underwent arthroscopic surgery on his right knee in Pittsburgh, and the Pirates said they were optimistic he will be ready to play by opening day.

New cleanup hitter Kevin Mitchell probably will be sidelined for four to six days because of a fractured bone in his left foot, the Cincinnati Reds said.

The tearful Reds saw God's kisses from heaven, she said. Her mother, a factory worker, died two years ago and her father died when she was 2.

Batul, who turned 15 in November, is not the youngest women's world champion. Sonja Henie was still 14 when she won the title in 1927.

Batul first turned heads in January, when she placed second in the European championships. Her coach said she had not been good enough to qualify for the Junior World Championships before and placed fifth in the Prague Skate, a minor event in 1992.

In ice dancing, Russian couples swept the medals on Friday night, with the title going to Maia Usova and Alexander Zhulin, second last year and Olympic bronze medalists.

They still plan to compete and believes

After watching the women's competition here, Witt, 27, has decided that her best effort might not be enough to win at the 1994 Lillehammer Games.

For Katarina Witt, the Olympic dream is no longer so bold as to include a third gold medal. The New York Times reported from Prague.

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MONDAY SPORTS SOCCER

Brazil Routs U.S. to Gain Youth Semis

The Associated Press
ADELAIDE, Australia — Brazil swept past the United States with a 3-0 quarterfinal victory on Sunday, joining Australia, England and Ghana in the semifinals of soccer's World Youth Championship.

A pinpoint cross from the winger Cate set up the opening goal in the 32nd minute, when Bruno headed home from inside the penalty area. Cate also created the second goal, in the 50th minute, when his long cross went right across the penalty area, leaving the U.S. defense in disarray.

Thompson and Chris Bart-Williams were successful with penalty kicks for England, while Francisco Amante, Rafael Astivia and Carlos Gonzalez netted for Mexico.

Augustine Ahinful, Daniel Addo and Isaac Assre scored in the last 20 minutes as Ghana ripped the Russian defense apart.

Akebono Makes Successful Debut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches - OSAKA, Japan — Akebono, the Hawaiian who became the first non-Japanese yokozuna, or grand champion, needed just two seconds to win his debut Sunday in sumo's highest rank as he bulldozed out komusubi Tochishiki, a wrestler three ranks lower.

SIDELINES

Lazio Rallies From 2-0 to Tie Milan

ROME (AP) — Cristiano Bergodi scored on a diving header with four minutes left to give Lazio a dramatic 2-2 draw Sunday in an Italian first division soccer match, but AC Milan extended its unbeaten streak to 57.

Payne Beats Gillner in Golf Playoff

PALMA DE MALLORCA, Spain (AP) — Jim Payne of England beat a faltering Anders Gillner of Sweden with a par on the first hole of a sudden-death playoff Sunday to win the Balcanes Open.

ATP Widens, Stiffens Drug Testing

KEY BISCAWEN, Florida (AP) — A more broad-based drug-testing policy on the men's tennis tour will go into effect immediately, the Association of Tennis Professionals said, with players being tested randomly and periodically throughout the year.

For the Record

Michael Carbajal of the United States, the IBF light-flyweight champion, knocked out WBC title holder Humberto (Chiquita) Gonzalez of Mexico in the seventh round to win the unified title in Las Vegas. (UPI)

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings
EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division
New York 31 25 10 6
Boston 28 27 11 6
Orlando 28 27 11 6
Miami 28 27 11 6
Philadelphia 28 27 11 6
Washington 28 27 11 6

Major College Scores
Iowa 63, Illinois 53
Michigan 84, Northwestern 40
Michigan St. 70, Penn St. 53
Arizona St. 101, Southern Cal 67
California 70, Oregon 76
Oregon St. 70, Washington St. 59

Wales Division
Pittsburgh 41, Tampa Bay 28
Washington 32, New York 27
New York Rangers 31, New Jersey 27
New Jersey Devils 29, Philadelphia 25

Wales Division
Pittsburgh 41, Tampa Bay 28
Washington 32, New York 27
New York Rangers 31, New Jersey 27
New Jersey Devils 29, Philadelphia 25

SOCCER

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION
Ajax Amsterdam 3, RKC Waalwijk 1
FC Twente 2, FC Kerkrade 2
FC Utrecht 1, FC Den Bosch 1

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
American League
BALTIMORE — Agreed to 1-year contract with Mike Mussina, pitcher, and Doug Jenkins, catcher.

Major College Scores

Iowa 63, Illinois 53
Michigan 84, Northwestern 40
Michigan St. 70, Penn St. 53
Arizona St. 101, Southern Cal 67
California 70, Oregon 76
Oregon St. 70, Washington St. 59

NHL Standings

Wales Division
Pittsburgh 41, Tampa Bay 28
Washington 32, New York 27
New York Rangers 31, New Jersey 27
New Jersey Devils 29, Philadelphia 25

Wales Division

Pittsburgh 41, Tampa Bay 28
Washington 32, New York 27
New York Rangers 31, New Jersey 27
New Jersey Devils 29, Philadelphia 25

Wales Division

Pittsburgh 41, Tampa Bay 28
Washington 32, New York 27
New York Rangers 31, New Jersey 27
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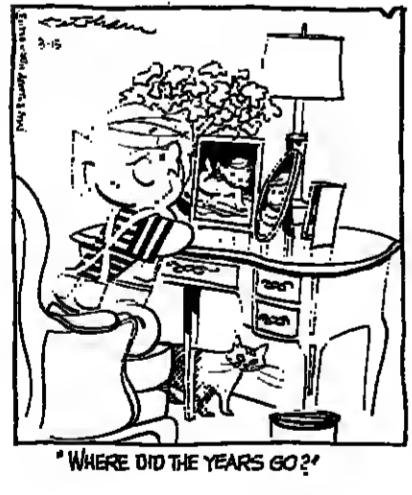
Wales Division

Pittsburgh 41, Tampa Bay 28
Washington 32, New York 27
New York Rangers 31, New Jersey 27
New Jersey Devils 29, Philadelphia 25

Wales Division

Pittsburgh 41, Tampa Bay 28
Washington 32, New York 27
New York Rangers 31, New Jersey 27
New Jersey Devils 29, Philadelphia 25

DENNIS THE MENACE



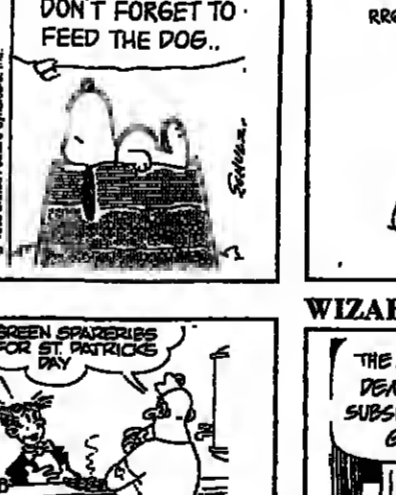
PEANUTS



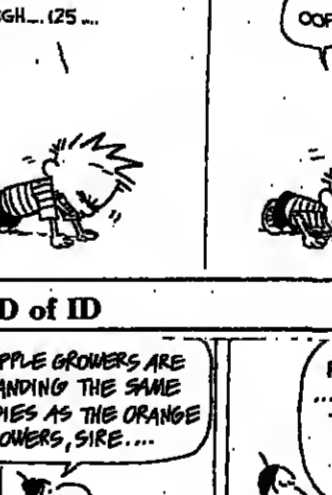
BLONDIE



BETLE BAILEY



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



JUMBLE

Word game section with words like YORAF, LOVEH, BEWOLB, RUSTEY

DOONESBURY



DOONESBURY



DOONESBURY



DOONESBURY



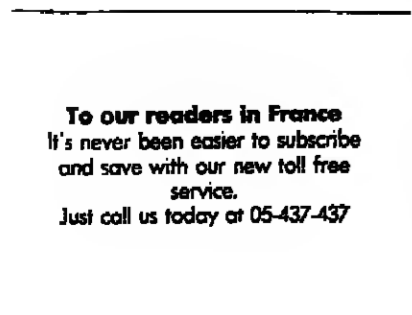
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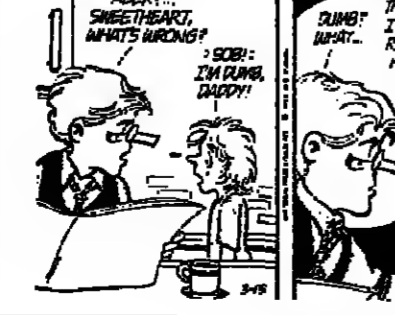
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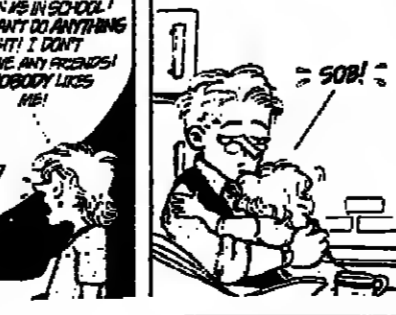
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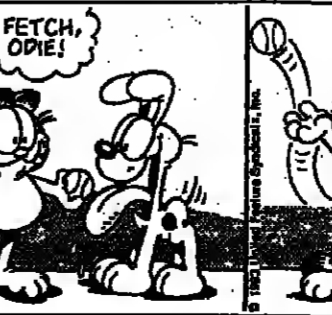
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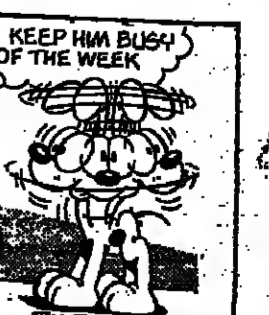
DOONESBURY



DOONESBURY



DOONESBURY



MONDAY SPORTS AUTO RACING

Prost Storms Back With Victory in South Africa Grand Prix

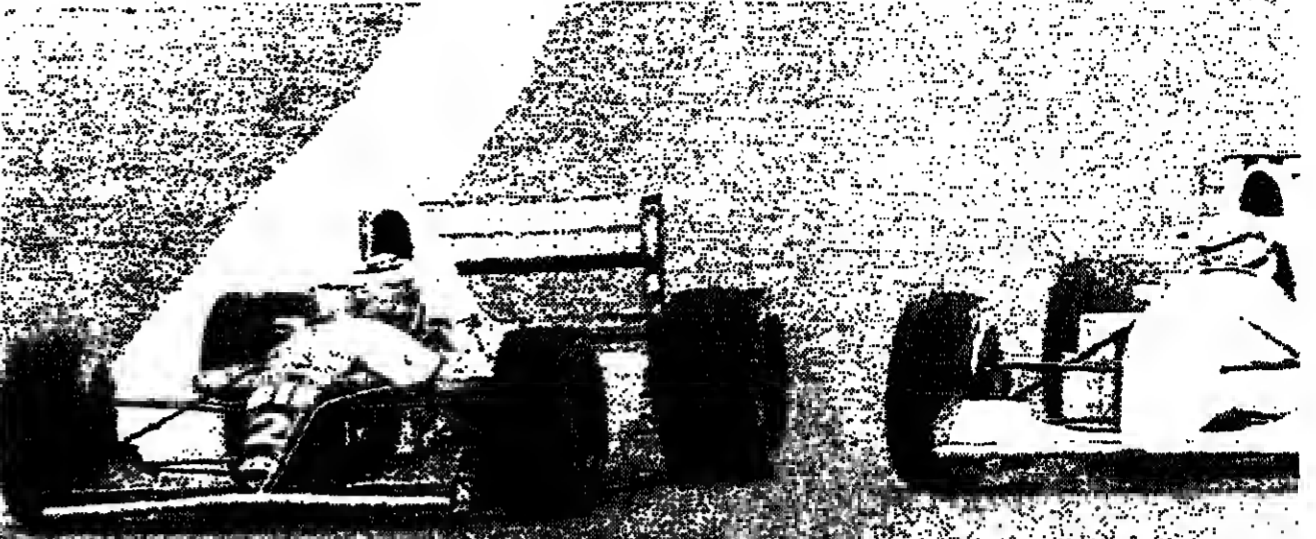
After Year Off, Frenchman Beats Senna in Pouring Rain

JOHANNESBURG — Alain Prost of France returned from a year-long sabbatical in top form on Sunday...

difficult to find the clutch and I almost stalled the engine. But Prost said he felt recovered from his long absence.

Formula One's rising star Michael Schumacher, in a Benetton-Ford, powered past him at the start.

spin outs, although there were no serious accidents. Also, Johannesburg's altitude of almost 1,900 meters (6,000 feet) places extra strain on the cars...



Alain Prost overtaking Ayrton Senna en route to his victory in the South African Grand Prix, the season's first Formula One race.

One event, in the ninth position on the grid, had even worse luck. His McLaren stalled at the start of the race. He managed to get it started but pulled off in the race's fifth lap.

O'Brien Breaks World Mark in Kentucky, Seton Hall, Louisville and Missouri Win Titles

World Mark in Heptathlon

TORONTO — Dan O'Brien, the world outdoor record-holder in the decathlon, added the world indoor record in the heptathlon on Sunday at the World Indoor Athletics Championships.

Travis Ford scored 18 points, but it was the reserve center Andre Riddick who had the biggest impact as No. 4 Kentucky won its second straight Southeastern Conference tournament with an 82-65 victory over LSU on Sunday in Lexington, Kentucky.



Isiah Thomas beat the Chicago Bulls' Trent Tucker to the ball in a National Basketball Association game Sunday in Auburn Hills, Michigan. The Pistons triumphed, 101-99.

But two of Smith's former assistants, Vanderbilt's Eddie Fogler and Kansas's Roy Williams — saw their Top 10 teams upset in conference semifinals.

LSU shocked No. 5 Vanderbilt, 72-62, in the Southeastern Conference, while Kansas State stunned No. 7 Kansas, 74-67, in the Big Eight.

Missouri 81, No. 21 Oklahoma State: On Friday, the Tigers held the conference play of the year. Bryant Reeves, to 13 points in upending the Cowboys.

Reynolds, coming off a controversial 28-year drug suspension he contended was unfair because he was innocent, won the 400 meters in 45.26 seconds, the fastest of his career indoors.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL No. 9 Seton Hall 103, Syracuse 70: Seton Hall, proclaimed all season as the Big East's best team, lived up to that billing and then some, winning the conference tournament championship game in New York.

Long Beach St. 70, No. 24 New Mexico St. 62: In Long Beach, California, Rod Hamblin scored 18 points as Long Beach State held off New Mexico State (25-7) to win the Big West tournament.

ATLANTIC COAST Georgia Tech 69, Clemson 61: James Forrest scored 26 points as Georgia Tech (18-10) advanced to its fourth ACC final.

ATLANTIC COAST No. 1 North Carolina 102, Maryland 66: The Tar Heels overwhelmed the Terrapins (12-16), who haven't played in the ACC tournament semifinals since 1984.

MIDWESTERN COLLEGIATE Evansville 80, No. 22 Xavier 69: In the conference final in Indianapolis, Parrish Casbeer scored 26 points and Evansville (23-6) held Xavier (23-5) scoreless for more than eight minutes in the second half to win its second straight league title.

Freeman, the leader before hitting the hurdle head-on, stumbled to her right and knocked Julie Baumann of Switzerland out of her lane and out of the race.

MISSOURI 88, Kansas St. 56: In Kansas City, Missouri, Missouri added another chapter to its amazing postseason rebound, winning the Big Eight tournament and the conference's automatic NCAA tournament bid.

Ohio St. 72, No. 18 Purdue 62: In West Lafayette, Indiana, the freshman Derek Anderson scored a career-high 23 as Ohio State upset the Boilermakers in the Big 10, which does not have a conference tournament.

ATLANTIC COAST No. 9 Seton Hall 83, Georgetown 69: On Friday, Dehere scored 23 points and Karmishov added 22 for the Pirates.

ATLANTIC COAST No. 5 Vanderbilt 76, Alabama 59: On Friday, Vanderbilt held high-scoring James Robinson to 21.2 points. The Commodores (26-4) led only 31-27 at halftime, but earned their ninth straight victory with a 26-8 run.

BIG WEST No. 24 New Mexico State 82, UC Santa Barbara 77: In Long Beach, California, the Aggies won easily to gain the final against Long Beach State, which upset No. 19 UNLV, 79-77.

Yvonne Murray of Scotland won the women's 3,000 meters in 8:50.55, the fastest in the world this year, with Margareta Keszeg of Romania second in 9:02.89 and Lynn Jennings of the United States third in 9:03.78.

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BIG WEST No. 24 New Mexico State 82, UC Santa Barbara 77: In Long Beach, California, the Aggies won easily to gain the final against Long Beach State, which upset No. 19 UNLV, 79-77.

Stefka Kostadinova of Bulgaria got her third world indoor title in the women's high jump at 6-7 (2.02 meters), beating Olympic champion Heike Henkel of Germany, who cleared the same height but with more misses.

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U.S. shot putters Mike Sulic and Jim Doehring duplicated their one-two Barcelona finish, Sulic throwing 69.9 (21.27 meters) and Doehring 69.2. Alexander Bagach of Ukraine took the bronze at 67.84.

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ESORTS & GUIDES INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued From Page 4) BELLE EPOCH ESCORT SERVICE MERCEDES ESCORT SERVICE ZURICH GENIEVA BASEL ESCORT AGENCY

A Fruitful Lacroix, a Floppy Lagerfeld

By Suzy Menkes

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Two great designers moved from major to minor key Sunday and proved that fashion can be sweet or sour when it is somber. Christian Lacroix sent out a sparkling collection in subdued colors: at Chloé, Karl Lagerfeld's drab clothes were floppy, if not quite a flop. But each in its own way held up a mirror to changing times.

For a wistful melancholy in the autumn/winter shows also expresses the Fall of fashion. Hemlines are universally down. The economic atmosphere is chilly. Soon fashion will symbolically

PARIS FASHION

burrow underground when a subterranean show-space opens in the Grand Louvre in October. A tour of the construction site for the Maison de la Mode occurs Monday.

Lacroix's show hit the new mood. His colors had turned russet and autumnal; a maxi coat in copper beech velvet, tweeds golden and heavy, surfaces dappled, decoration reduced to a fallen leaf on lapel or elbow patch. The silhouette had melted, the shiny gilt dulled to bronze, but the collection was still brilliant in its inventiveness and sense of modern luxury. And the designer received a standing ovation.

Lacroix's mellow fruitfulness came as a new simplicity, in which easy pieces relied for effect on richness of texture: wool roughened like tree bark, with the same idea in velvet ribbons worked on bold hats. Knits, important this season, expressed a rugged gentleness as chenille unics, as ponchos or as skintight long skirts.

The theme was a rustic sophistication: a gamekeeper maxi coat in a swish of cranberry velvet; a triple layer of buttons laid out like truffles. Jackets were frock coats drawn in with back lacing or paneled, with a bow at the back and worn over shorts — the only glimpse of lacy leg.

Pantsuits dominated the show, as they will women's wardrobes, so why did Lacroix bother with skirt-pants, an apron of fabric wrapping the back? Except in liquid printed silk or chiffon, they looked heavy. But this was a light



Lacroix's sophisticated rustic in patchwork coat.



At Chloé, Lagerfeld's chiffon coat and dress.

and lyrical show, even if the evening clothes were often a doomed attempt to put couture into ready-to-wear. He succeeded with a skirt shaken into handkerchief pleats. Like the best of the show, it was a nugget of pure talent.

At Chloé, Lagerfeld showed a collection somber in spirit, droopy in silhouette, deliberately drab in color and fabric. It was an off-color collection in every sense of the word, and a disappointment after the ebullient Chloé collection of six months ago.

Where do Flower Children go in winter? Chloé's romantic neo-hippies had kept a few petals stuck to their cheeks, tied back their Pre-Raphaelite frizz of hair and put cardigans over long dresses.

Day dresses (and who needs them?) came in light wool or soft jersey, always narrow at the shoulders, caught under the bust, pouring singly to the ankles above Edwardian boots. Sour brown

were matched by hideous prints. Shorter dirndl skirts were lumpy and frumpy, part of a still-born Tyrolean theme.

Whatever was going on? Although there were pantsuits with soft cardigan jackets, most of the collection seemed designed for some other time and place — for those intellectual turn-of-the-century women dubbed "souls."

"It's not retro," insisted Lagerfeld. "I think the proportions are very modern." But the irony was that the listless, languorous clothes were just what Coco Chanel, whose style Lagerfeld had resurrected, once rescued women from.

Comme des Garçons celebrated 20 years this season with a collection that showed that Rei Kawakubo is still rebellious after all these years. Out walked models, why-faced, wearing a kitchen-knisch version of Brunhilde's helmet made out of silver foil. They wore dresses in a ragbag of fabrics, part of the currently fashion-

able recycling story, but made in prints that the designer had developed. On top might go a sleeveless sweater worn with an arm through the neck opening, or vice versa.

It was a way of making regular pieces defiantly different. And that is Kawakubo's story. She has a unique view of women that is way ahead of its time in its asymmetric cutting. Another bit of recycling included jackets with big tweed sleeves attached to small torsos in different, lighter fabrics.

This mix of fabrics was a theme of the show and of the collections. Kawakubo sent out some very fine pieces, from the lush velvet coats to tiny cloud-gray knits with a cumulus of gray chiffon.

Yohji Yamamoto took gaudiness as a theme, which was a way to play on his attenuated tailoring, using mixes of fabric. The importance of technique was emphasized with patterns of white stitches or a collar that showed its innards. Although there were de-

liberately arty pieces, like shirts with hems dipped in dye, the show had great refinement in its sense of proportion, in its restraint and in such exquisite details as sculpted pleats on a coat collar. In its individual way, the show rhymed with the current mood of restraint.

"I wanted to make women fragile, poetic, but strong at the same time," said Ann Demeulemeester after her show, which was almost entirely in black, but with fabric mixes to make a shadow play: a long coat with a brocade top half and velvet hem over the sheen of a satin dress.

The line was long and layered, and it included the hospital gowns tied at the back that she has made her trademark. The models — with spectacles of sooty shadow round the eyes and weeping hair — had an existentialist beauty. The clothes are for young girls who are rebels with or without cause.

LANGUAGE

Ethnic Cleansing Masks Dirty Deeds

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Clean words can mask dirty deeds. The word adopted by the Nazi Reichstag (The Hangman) Heydrich to describe the planned extermination of Jews was *Euthanasia*, which was translated into the English phrase "final solution." The language soon endows the bureaucratic euphemism with a sinister overtone that has a greater impact than the phrase it replaces: *final solution* induced more shudders than the straightforward "mass murder," and just as *liquidation* is more sinister than "killing" and the icy bureaucratic *termination* with extreme prejudice, even if fictional, carries a more chilling connotation than "assassination."

This generation's entry in the mass-murder category is *ethnic cleansing*. Because it has become a major coinage, now used without quotation marks or handled through the tongue of so-called, the phrase's etymology deserves close examination.

Begin with the word *ethnic*. This came from the Scots, meaning "heathen, pagan," who got it from the Greek *ethnos*, which the Barnhart Dictionary of Etymology defines as "a people, nation, Gentiles, a translation of Hebrew *goyim*, plural of *goy*." Now to its modern application as *ethnic group*. Julian Sorell Huxley and Alfred Cori Haddon, in their 1935 book, "We Europeans," coined that phrase with authority. "Nowhere does a human group now exist which corresponds closely to a systematic sub-species in animals. . . . For existing populations, the noncommittal term *ethnic group* should be used." The authors referred later to a "special type of *ethnic grouping* of which the Jews form the best-known example."

Ethnic as a noun referring to members of a group, but along racial lines, was first used by the sociologists W. Lloyd Warner and Paul S. Lunt in 1941; a 1945 study by Lloyd Warner and Leo Srole applied the term to groups like the Irish and the Jews. By the time David Riesman used *ethnicity* in 1953, the meaning was "identification with a national and cultural group," especially among second-generation Americans. The power of ethnicity — both racial and national, covering "the Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Jews, Italians and Irish of New York City" — was explored in "Beyond the Melting Pot," a 1963 book by Daniel P. Moynihan and Nathan Glazer.

Ethnic as an adjective received its baptism of fire in politics when Jimmy Carter referred to *ethnic purity* in his winning 1976 campaign; his usage was probably intended to refer to the pride of groups within a neighborhood, but got him in hot water with those who saw in *ethnic purity* a veiled reference to support of housing segregation.

Now to *ethnic cleansing*. (I will skip the roots of *cleansing*, except to note that this gerund developed from the pre-1200 verb *cleasen*, derived from the Old English root of *clean*.)

In 1988, well before the Soviet Union came apart, clashes broke out between Armenians and Azerbaijanis in the autonomous enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh. According to Sol Steinmetz, executive editor of Random House dictionaries, who cites Serbo-Croatian sources, the attempt by one group to drive out the other was called by Soviet officials *etničko čišćenje*, "ethnic cleansing." On July 9, 1991, a Serbian building supervisor named Zarko Cubrić told Tim Judah, a Times of

London reporter: "Many of us have been sacred because they want an ethnically clean Croatia." On July 31 of that year, as Orthodox Serbs and Catholic Croats began the conflict that led to the breakup of Yugoslavia, we had the first English use of the phrase in its gerund form: Croatia's Supreme Council was quoted by Donald Forbes, a Reuters reporter in Belgrade, as charging: "The aim of this expulsion is obviously the ethnic cleansing of the critical areas . . . to be annexed to Serbia."

A year later, journalists in the battle zone picked up the phrase: John F. Burns, in The New York Times on July 26, 1992, described the movement for a "Greater Serbia," observing that "the precondition for its creation lies in the purging — 'ethnic cleansing' of the perpetrators' lexicon — of wide areas of Bosnia of all but like-minded Serbs."

That's the first take at a big phrase that is likely to be with us for a while. If the practice is not stopped, the term will continue in active use; if the world crosses the forcible separation and killing to end, the phrase *ethnic cleansing* will evoke a shudder a generation hence much as *final solution* does today — as a phrase frozen in history, a terrible manifestation of ethnic terrorism gone wild.

"Elegant lady enters and carefully lays dress bag on baggage rack," writes Jacob M. Abel of Washington, dramatically setting up the use of a verb unremarked by lexicographers. "Enter older lady, small, much jewelry and heavy suitcase, struggling to get suitcase up onto rack. It rests on dress bag of first lady, who bolts out of her seat to move the suitcase, explaining to the air, 'I don't want my gown smashed!'"

Abel notes that the German verb *schmeissen* is sometimes used to mean "hasten, demolish," and that's a good long-shot possibility of the origin. The closest English verb is *smash*, probably a blend of *smack* and *smash*, according to Merriam-Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, but it does not begin with the *sh* sound, which is so essential to *smash*.

Sol Steinmetz of Random House thinks *smash* is a Southwestern dialect of *smack*, as I had guessed, but of the Scottish dialect *smash*, meaning "to crush." Sure enough, here it is in Wright's English Dialect Dictionary: "smash," its first sense "to mash; to crush; to reduce to powder."

But what about that beginning *sh*? "The initial *sh* variant," says Sol, in his special argot, "is probably due to assimilation to the final *-t*." For example, *spacehip* is often pronounced, by assimilation, as *space ship* or *spaship*.

No, *smash* — "to crush, to press down," as in "I can tell the dog slept on the couch because every one of the cushions is all *smashed*!" — is not a Yiddishism. It is an old Socraticism, and its frequency of use should make it a candidate for inclusion in modern dictionaries.

New York Times Service

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Page 4

WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday

North America
Unsettled weather from Vancouver to Seattle and Portland will lead to heavy rain during midweek. The rain may extend southward to San Francisco. A bit of the time will be dry and cold with mid days from London, Brussels, Bonn and Paris southward to Milan, Rome and Madrid.

Europe
It will be windy at times along with intervals of rain and mid Tuesday through Thursday from Scotland to Denmark, Norway and southern Sweden. Most of the time will be dry and cold with mid days from London, Brussels, Bonn and Paris southward to Milan, Rome and Madrid.

Asia
There will be showers and even a thunderstorm late in the week in Hong Kong and Taiwan. It may rain a few hours in Shanghai, as well. Korea will be cool and dry. Osaka, Nagoya and Tokyo will be brisk and at times waxy with late rain. Northern Japan will have snow through Wednesday.

Middle East
High 14.5F 7.4A 14.5F 6.4C
Low 10.5F 3.2A 10.5F 3.2C

Latin America
High 14.5F 7.4A 14.5F 6.4C
Low 10.5F 3.2A 10.5F 3.2C

South America
High 14.5F 7.4A 14.5F 6.4C
Low 10.5F 3.2A 10.5F 3.2C

Africa
High 14.5F 7.4A 14.5F 6.4C
Low 10.5F 3.2A 10.5F 3.2C

Oceania
High 14.5F 7.4A 14.5F 6.4C
Low 10.5F 3.2A 10.5F 3.2C

Legend: s=shower, ps=partly cloudy, c=cloudy, sh=showers, h=heavy rain, dr=drizzle, f=fog, m=moderate rain, s-n=snow, h-n=heavy snow. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1993

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- Homed vipers
- Some are odd
- "I Remember"
- Loam and loess
- Q.E.F. word
- Wild goat
- An ancient Greek dialect
- Emulate heroism
- Lounga
- This measures wind speed
- Mandolin's cousin
- Blue or White river
- Ridiculous
- Bizet heroine
- Adverse fate
- Jai
- Kind of street or chair
- Morise's partner
- Commitment
- Hot cross

DOWN

- Actor Sumnerville
- Germ
- Declaim
- Commanded
- Sound system
- Very small measure of length
- Well-known
- Lab heater
- Social worker's assignment
- Hearing leader
- Big, read with a sigh
- Surfeit
- Booy up
- Ye — Shoppe
- to his choice . . .
- Rooms in cases
- Juror or nobleman
- Dirk of yore
- Aerie, e.g.
- Legendarily loath
- Cod cousin
- "The biggest little city in the world"
- Saws
- Fan fare
- Aesop product
- Stage whisper
- Draw forth
- Fourth part
- Hennery
- Bator
- Dash
- Narrative
- Japanese outcasts
- Take five

Solution to Puzzle of March 12

SHAH ROPES ATRI
HIVE EVENT ROOD
ARIA VERSE RITE
DELPHINIUM ALLA
ERASES DEMON
ABBE LIOG AUGUST
DIEB DITH SEPIA
DIAMOND BEMERALD
ATLANTIC ACRE SSTS
REINARD AOK
ADOPT SESTOS
SPAT RASTURTIUM
MAGI ATBEAR RAZE
OLAV LEVTE SREL
GOIRE BREAIO MALLY

BOOKS

OPERATION SHYLOCK: A Confession
By Philip Roth. 398 pages. \$23. Simon & Schuster.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

THE idea of the Double, the doppelgänger, the alter ego or second self, haunts the history of literature, for it goes straight to the heart of a fundamental process of fiction-making: the imagining of another, the projection of one's hopes, fears and inclinations onto an imaginary other.

Robert Louis Stevenson split the id and the superego, the bestial and the civilized, into two personas in "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." In "The Jolly Corner," Henry James imagined the

self he might have become had he never left America for Europe. And Saul Bellow used the idea of duality to examine the question of anti-Semitism in "The Victim."

There are reverberations of all these stories in Philip Roth's energetic new novel "Operation Shylock," not to mention hundreds of deliberate echoes of his own earlier books.

In fact, it quickly becomes clear that "Operation Shylock" is less a conventional novel than a playful monograph on the process of writing fiction, less a philosophical thriller than a comprehensive encyclopedia of Roth's favorite literary themes and preoccupations.

As he has done so often in the past, Roth gives us clever disquisitions on the boundaries between reality and fiction: once again, he holds his own literary oeuvre up to

the light, using it as a prism to examine questions of identity, Jewishness and the unreckoned consequences of art. What Roth's many fictional alter egos — from Peter Tarnopol in "My Life as a Man" to Nathan Zuckerman in the "Zuckerman Book" trilogy to Philip in "Deception" — have all shared is an uncanny tendency to recapitulate predicaments and concerns central to Roth's own life, as if he had been delineated in interviews and essays.

They have also shared their creator's idiosyncratic voice — a supple, allusive voice, alternately lyrical and ribald, meditative and shrill; and the narrator of "Operation Shylock," who actually goes by the name of Philip Roth, is no exception. Indeed, the reader is encouraged to read this novel as a kind of autobiographical confession.

This Philip Roth suffers a nervous breakdown similar to the one Roth recounted in his autobiographical, "The Facts," and he travels to Israel to interview the novelist Aharon Appelfeld, much the way Roth did in 1988.

There, in Jerusalem, Philip has an amazing encounter: he runs into his alter ego, a private detective dying of cancer who not only looks like Philip Roth but also looks and sounds suspiciously like Philip Roth. And there hangs a fragile but absorbing plot.

While one might want to have a lengthy conversation in real life with Roth's characters, one somehow expects a novel to be more shapely and selective. Of course, this criticism has already been anticipated by Roth, who includes a lengthy riff in "Operation Shylock" about Jews who "talk too

much." From time to time, "Operation Shylock" feels as though it might break out of this old pattern of defensive self-scrutiny and truly engage other issues, but each time the novel begins to do this, it's pulled back in by the centrifugal force of its narrator's self-absorption.

The narrator's efforts to come to terms with Israel and the Holocaust — unlike the efforts of Nathan Zuckerman to come to terms with Eastern Europe in "The Prague Orgy" — are eventually subsumed by familiar questions about his own identity as a writer, just as the dazzling comic scenes in the book are overshadowed by the author's tiresome games with mirrors.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

By Alan Truscott

THE literature of bridge includes thousands of books, and it is quite surprising that there is not one titled "Play or Defend." There are many fascinating deals on which a reader can be challenged to decide whether the declarer can succeed after a given lead. A good example is the diagrammed deal.

South reaches six diamonds after his partner has opened an old-fashioned one heart. West leads a spade, since his partner was overcalled in that suit. Would you choose to play or defend? South is obviously in danger of losing a heart trick and a club trick.

First consider the obvious play. South plays an honor from the dummy, East plays the ace and South ruffs. Now South can maneuver to establish a spade winner and discard his heart loser. That is the last word. You should decide to play six diamonds.

NORTH (D)

♠ K Q 7 3
♥ Q 10 6
♦ Q 10 8
♣ K 4

WEST

♠ 9 7 6 3
♥ 7 6 5
♦ 8 5 2
♣ Q 7 2

EAST

♠ A J 10 5 4
♥ A 10 8
♦ 4
♣ J 10

SOUTH

♠ K 2
♥ A K 10 7 5
♦ A 8 5 3
♣ A

Both sides are vulnerable. The bidding:

North: 1 ♣ 1 ♥ 3 ♠ 4 ♠
South: 1 ♥ 3 ♠ 4 ♠
Pass Pass 6 ♣

West leads the spade three.

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